CRYING FOR BLOOD.

SPECIMENS OF HUMAN DEMONISM.

An Exemplary Ohio Evening Party, and the Amusements Furnished—A Horrible Death in Russell County, Virginia—The Ohio Plan of Enforcing Temperance.

GEORGETOWN, O., September 16.—At noon to-day your correspondent heard a rumor that a murder had been committed in Russelville, a quiet village seven miles east of here, and immediately started for the scene of the disturbance. Upon arriving in Russelville, I found the town torn from center to circumference with excitement, and learned that the fact that a murder had been committed within her border was only too true. The facts in the sad affair which have been carefully gathered are as follows: The Russelville cornet band gave a festival last night at the school house, which was largely attended by the citizens of the town. Everything passed off pleasantly until about nine o'clock, when the trouble, which resulted in the death of one prominent young man and the arrest of another, arose. George Collins, the man who committed the rash act, is a member of the band, and was sitting eating ice-cream and talking with some ladies, when Lyburn Cropper, the band leader, approached him and remarked that they wanted some music and he must come and play. Collins paid no attention to the request, when Cropper repeated the order and enforced it by putting his hand on Collins's shoulder and leading him up to where the members of the band were gathered. Collins, according to the testimony, was muttering something, but what he was saying nobody knew. Whatever the words were that passed between them, they angered Cropper, and he remarked that he would knock hell out of Collins, and struck him a blow under the left eye. After being struck, Collins walked across a small platform in the end of the hall, laid down his horn, and, turning, drew a pistol, holding it in both hands, and fired, the ball entering Cropper's right breast about one inch below the collar bone and passing between the first and second ribs, glanced downward and inward toward the spine. Cropper, after being shot, walked out of the room and then into it again, remarking, as he entered the door, "Boys, I am a dead man." With this remark he fell to the floor and expired. Collins, his slayer, looked upon the body as it lay in death, and exclaimed: "My God! I didn't intend to do that," and left the hall, going to his home, where he remained until this morning, when he gave himself up, and is now being guarded by the constable. I tried to interview the prisoner, but he would say absolutely nothing, save that he would rather not say anything upon the subject. Both the young men are aged about twenty-nine years, and have always been good friends. Collins had evidently been drinking, being was in a quarrelsome mood. He carries a very black eye, the effects of the blow received from Cropper. To-morrow afternoon a preliminary examination will be held, when the full facts in the case will be developed.

The victim of the tragedy was a schoolteacher by profession, and had his trunk packed for Mount Carmel, Clermont county, at which place he expected to teach this winter. There were about a hundred persons present at the time of the shooting, but none seem to be your representative was rather reticent and did not seem disposed to talk. Public opinion is divided, though the preponderance of that opinion is against the prisoner. The murdered man will be buried to-morrow.

ANNISTON, VA., September 16.—On last Saturday morning a horrible tragedy was enacted two or three miles from Lebanon, Russell county, on the Scott county road, the principal participants being women. It seems that a woman in that neighborhood of easy morals secretly married a man by the name of Barty. For some weeks past Barty has been suspected by his other half of being too fond of the company of another woman of doubtful habits named Harmon. On Saturday morning the latter, with a man named Jesse, was in the neighborhood drinking, the whisky they had being some which Jesse had stolen from the Carter distillery, and was peddling out to passers-by. Harmon's woman, Mrs. Harmon, when drunk, got over into a field of Barty's and was discovered by Mrs. Barty, who procured a cedar stick and literally beat her in a jelly. The body of the Harmon woman can not be found, but strips of her clothing, comb, hair, flesh and blood are scattered all around. The Barty woman acknowledged that she had put the Harmon woman out of her path forever, at the same time showing her arms, which were bloody up to her elbows. The man Jesse, who was with the Harmon woman, says she is dead. There are several caves near, and streaks of blood could be seen over the fence towards them. Mrs. Barty was arrested and taken to Lebanon, but through the negligence or otherwise of the officer in charge she escaped and has not been heard of since. Jesse also, skipped the country, or at last accounts could not be found.

COLUMBUS, O., September 16.—The Corbin hotel, occupied by Henry Corbin, at Westerville, in this county, was blown up last night and is now in ruins, and although the building was occupied by a number of people, no one but Corbin was injured, and he not fatally. It is not known who placed the powder in the building, but Corbin asserts that it was done by some of the villagers and is the outcome of his refusal to quit selling liquor in the village. Four years ago a building he occupied as a saloon was demolished by gunpowder, and Corbin left the town, only returning a short time ago, but all attempts to arrest the guilty parties failed. The damage to the hotel and numerous adjoining buildings will be about $6,000. The citizens of Westerville insist that while they favored resorting to stringent measures to prevent liquor selling in their town, that they never favored such measures as those resorted to last night.

CHICAGO, September 16.—An incoming passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, at 9:40 last night, was wrecked some miles from Quincy while under ordinary speed, at the point where some malicious person had laid across the track. A. N. Pease, fireman, was instantly killed. James McMillan was badly hurt, and postal clerks Pierson and Gillan severely injured. The postal and baggage cars were badly wrecked and overturned, and all their occupants more or less bruised. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but none seriously injured.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., September 16.—This was the day fixed for the retrial of Jonas Hackman for the murder of Jas. W. Foster on the 14th of April last. The homicide was an atrocious affair and great excitement prevails. There will be great difficulty in procuring a jury in the county. The trial is to proceed to-morrow.

CAIRO, ILL., September 16.—Charles Glass was hanged at 2:53 o'clock this afternoon in the enclosure in the jail-yard, for the murder of Carter Newman on the 23d of last March.

THE HOOD FUND.

The Additional Contributions Received.

The concert of yesterday afternoon and last night by the band of the Thirteenth Infantry, nobly tendered for the occasion by General Bradley, was a splendid success. In the afternoon the attendance was very fine and the magnificent music of this superb band most highly enjoyed.

At night the grounds presented a brilliant and picturesque scene. The large stage erected on the south side of the building was beautifully decorated with huge United States flags, which reflected the rich light from hundreds of Chinese lanterns swinging in the trees around, while the wide and pleasant walks as far as the eye could reach were dazzled as with the light of day by numbers of head-lights placed at appropriate intervals over the grounds. Over one thousand people including throngs of ladies occupied all the sitting and standing room within hearing distance of the stage, and greeted with marked enthusiasm, the eloquent speakers of the evening.

Mayor Calhoun introduced General Hunt of the 5th Artillery, in a graceful and feeling manner. General Hunt made a noble and telling speech. He said, among many good things, that he had met General Hood but twice in his life—once upon the frontier and once at Gettysburg. Both were warm meetings, he continued, "and if General Hood parted from me on those occasions, feeling the same respect that I felt for him, then I am satisfied." The general's speech was pleasing and magnanimous throughout, and was received with great and continued applause. A brave man himself, he knows exactly how to pay tribute to the brave. His generous conduct of last night has endeared him to all true southerners, and his kindness will ever be held in grateful remembrance by those who love the benevolent and admire the brave.

A telegram was read from Hon. Wm. H. Felton, regretting his inability to be present. Several other speakers down on the programme failed to put in an appearance. Their places were promptly filled by the committee with Dr. David Wills, chaplain of U. S. A. at McPherson barracks, and our able and popular Judge George Hillyer. Both gentlemen, though called on at the moment, made brief, beautiful and eloquent speeches. Between the speeches the band played stirring selections.

It was an occasion long to be remembered, and reflected the highest credit upon all who contributed to make it a great success. We are glad to say that several hundred dollars were realized for the orphan babies of our brave dead hero.

PATONA, ALA., September 16, 1879.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Find enclosed five dollars, which please receive as a small tribute to the fund of the children of my old and much esteemed brigade commander, General John B. Hood.

J. J. O'NEILL.
Formerly member Co. A, 18th Ga. Reg't.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1879.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Enclosed please find my small contribution to the Hood children fund. I am surprised at the want of readiness shown by our people in contributing to this noble cause. Why cannot every man, when the call for help is so urgent, add to this fund, though it be ever so little? The card from Cleveland, O., in this morning's paper, should put to shame hundreds of our own people who utterly neglect the children of a brave, heroic man, left as a legacy to the southern people. Yours respectfully,

E. A. THAYER.

UNION POINT, September 13.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Enclosed find $3 65, the result of an evening's work with a subscription list, to be added to the Hood children's fund. It is but a mite, but will help to swell a total, that, I trust, will place these helpless little ones above want.

A ONE-ARMED EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIER,
Benning's Brigade, Hood's Division.

HARMONY GROVE, GA., September 15.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: We send you four dollars; money contributed by the citizens of Harmony Grove for the benefit of the orphans of the late General J. B. Hood.

J. W. HILL,
W. H. YERBY.

THE HOOD FUND.

Cash	$ 5.00
Soldiers, this office	3.65
J. J. O'Neill	5.00
E. A. Thayer	5.00
Total	$ 18.65
Previously acknowledged	1,687.75
Grand total	$ 1,706.40

LONG NOMINATED.

The Action of the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 16.—The republican state convention met here at 11:15 this morning with 1,133 delegates present, and organized by the election of Hon. Alex. H. Bulloch, of Worcester, president. The usual committees were appointed, after which Governor Bulloch addressed the convention at considerable length upon the issues of the campaign. Soon after 10 o'clock the convention proceeded to an informal ballot for governor, which resulted: John D. Long, present lieutenant-governor of the state, 669; Henry L. Pierce, 505. The nomination of Long was then made unanimous by acclamation.

The republican state convention completed its ticket this evening by making the following nominations: For lieutenant-governor, Byron Weston, of Dalton; for attorney-general, George Marston, of New Bedford; for secretary of state, H. B. Pierce; for treasurer, Charles Endicott, of Canton. The platform adopted differs but little from those of republican conventions in other states. It favors national supremacy, honest elections free from intimidation by armed men, the use of troops at the polls when necessary as a posse comitatus, and a gold standard as the basis for the currency the country. It congratulates the party upon the success of the republican administration, as shown in reviving prosperity, and upon the resumption of specie payments. In state affairs it recommends biennial elections and biennial sessions of the legislature; recognizes honest differences of opinion with regard to the expediency of prohibition laws, and demands the modification of the system of taxation.

A CIGAR, SIR!

The Gentlemen of the Weed in a Peck of Trouble.

RICHMOND, September 16.—The cigar makers in several factories in this city struck last week for full union wages, which were conceded by all employers except those in one factory, who sent north for workmen. To-day a large number of new hands arrived from the north and were met by the strikers at the depot who endeavored to dissuade them from going to work. The new comers, however, went to the factory and prepared for work. The demonstrations of the strikers, while not actually threatening, was of such a character as to cause the employers of new hands to call for a detail of police at their factory to guard against violence. To-night strikers and a large crowd of sympathizers are parading the streets with music and transparencies advertising factories which have acceded to the demand for wages according to the union list. No trouble is anticipated.

The Grand Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, September 16.—The grand lodge I. O. O. F., reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Various petitions were presented. The report of the grand sire was adopted and the report of the legislative committee considered and action thereon deferred until Thursday. Censure passed upon A. B. Grash by the grand lodge of 1878 for the publication of the forms of the order was rescinded and he was exhonorated. Many resolutions were offered and referred to appropriate committees. Committees were also appointed by the grand sire upon the history of Odd Fellowship and upon revision of the rules of order. The grand lodge then went into secret session.

Upon the close of the secret session the regular business was resumed, and after the introduction and reference to various committees, of a number of comparatively unimportant resolutions, the Grand Lodge adjourned until Thursday morning.

How Maine Stands.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 16.—The returns of the legislative election have been received from all the senatorial districts and all the representative districts but one. The result is as follows: In the senate the republicans have chosen 19 members and the democrats and greenbackers, combined, 12 members; in the house of representatives the republicans have chosen 90 members and the democrats and greenbackers, combined, 60. In one district the result is in doubt. The republican majority on joint ballot will be 37. Under the constitution the legislature on joint ballot chooses the executive counsellors and all the other state officers.

Dibble's Complaint.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Henry C. Dibble, who was assistant and acting attorney-general under Governor Kellogg in 1874, to-day filed a libel suit in the United States circuit court against the New Orleans Picayune, claiming $25,000 damages, for the publication of the charge that he (Dibble) shot and killed a reporter named West, on the 14th of September, 1874. The complaint, which is sworn to, declares that the accusation is absolutely false.

Railroad Bonds.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Railroad boads were generally firm to-day, the feature being a rise of six per cent in the Texas Pacific inland grants. The amount of gold bullion received at this port to-day aggregated $1,898,000, nearly all in French coin. The advance to-day in sterling exchange was due to the scarcity of cotton bills.

In Consultation.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Senators Eaton of Connecticut, McDonald of Indiana, McPherson of New Jersey, and Barnum of Connecticut, members of the national democratic committee, met here to-day in an informal conference on the political situation.

IN THE BALANCE.

THE SENSATION AT THE CAPITOL.

A Startling Scene in the House Yesterday—Treasurer Renfroe Resigns and Offers to Refund—Tax Debate Precipitated Thereby—Eloquence and Tactics Rife.

It was evident upon the assembling of the house yesterday that there was warm work ahead.

The astonishment produced by the introduction of the majority report which favored impeachment, and which fell upon the house, as Mr. Livingston said, "like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky," had died away and a sort of equilibrium had been re-established. From the start the house has been opposed to impeachment—if a way could be pointed out by which its duty might be performed. The debate of the day on which the report was tendered was spiritless on the part of the defense, and aggressive to the last degree on the part of the committee. Miller, Nisbet and Crawford led the assault in a spirited manner and insisted upon instant and emphatic action. It required no careful attention to discover, however, that on yesterday, that the men who believed that Mr. Renfroe should not be impeached had determined to make a fight in debate and contest the ground stubbornly.

THE SCENE WAS AN INTERESTING ONE as viewed from the reporter's desk. There was rank after rank of earnest, thoughtful faces. There was not a trace of larity or carelessness visible from the front row to the last. It is doubtful if there has ever been any question before the house to which it brought profounder attention than this one of impeachment. The forces of the majority report men were well in hand. Mr. Miller, the chairman, was in his seat, cool, reticent and determined. Near him was Reese Crawford, whose speech was the best of those delivered on the day of the report. In the same quarter was Cox, who was to open the debate. Davis, one of the speakers, sat near Cox. In the opposite quarter of the hall was Nisbet, restless and full of points, swarming like a sparrow-hawk on the speakers with disconcerting questions, and Fort, who supported the majority in an able speech the other day. These gentlemen frequently consulted, and were evidently determined to press the question of impeachment, and that they were pitiless in the view they took of the whole case.

It was generally understood that the defense was in able hands. Colley, to whom Renfroe's resignation and tender of money had been confided, sat thoughtful, pale and resolute, listening quietly to suggestions that were poured into his ears, evidently gathering together the threads of his own thoughts. Colonel Mynatt, one of the ablest lawyers in the house, sat in deep thought, attentive as a judge and yet as active in thought as an advocate. Livingston, the wide-awake, hard fighter, was eagerly scanning the house as if to catch the temper of each man. The galleries were well filled, the crowd being unusually attentive and quiet. The usual hum of flirtation and gossip was missed, and the galleries were still. Many visitors were on the floor of the house, some of them distinguished and all of them disposed easily for the purpose of hearing all that might be said. Mr. Renfroe himself entered the house just as the debate opened, and was composed and tranquil and shook hands with his friends as they passed him and came up to offer their sympathy. It was quite impossible to detect any signs of excitement about him, except that his brow was knotted into a deep frown that may have been more the result of anxious thought than of passion. His deportment was admirable, and the ease and tranquility with which he sat under the unusual scrutiny and the stinging assaults of his opponents bore testimony that his conscience was untroubled whatever his circumstances might have been.

THE DEBATE AND ITS FEATURES.

The debate was opened by some sharp skirmishes, which showed that every outpost was guarded, and that every inch would be contested. The advocates of impeachment were watchful, and when inquired into the nature of Mr. Renfroe's communication covering his resignation before they would allow it read. The effect of this communication was hardly perceptible. It excited little surprise, it having been generally known before it was read that it had been sent in. It was received in silence, not being succeeded by even the buzz of criticism that usually follows such a paper. After it was read, the members settled themselves for the debate that was sure to follow.

Mr. Cox obtained the floor and opened with an impressive and earnest speech for impeachment. He said that he regretted to find himself forced to urge such extreme measures against a public official, but he found no escape from his plain duty. He then argued that the house had no other course, and that it must not shrink from this one. His speech was more of an appeal than an argument, and served admirably to call the attention of the house to the gravity of the case before them, and the heavy responsibilities that it imposed.

Mr. Colley followed for the anti-impeachment men. He opened by stating that he knew that there were many men in the house who were desirous of settling the case at once without appeal to an impeachment, if they could conscientiously do so. He proposed to show to these men that they were not bound under their oaths to impeach, and that no duty drove them to this course. In a quiet, dispassionate speech, he then argued that Mr. Renfroe's offense was technical, and not wilful—that it was justified, excused by unbroken precedent, and that it had many mitigating circumstances. He held that the remedy offered by Mr. Renfroe himself was full enough to meet the case. He said that he knew many members thought the people demanded impeachment. He did not think so, and he felt that no member should allow himself influenced by such considerations. He hoped every man would meet the question fairly and on its merits.

Mr. Mathews, of Talbot, next spoke for impeachment. His speech was short but to the point. He argued the question closely and made no capious pleadings.

Following Mr. Mathews came Colonel Mynatt. His speech was unexpected as it had not been known that he would take part in the debate. We understand that Colonel Mynatt was in favor of impeachment until he had carefully studied the testimony. He then decided that an impeachment was unjust and unnecessary. Hence his speech, which was the compactest and most logical that had been made. It was a beautiful argument.

Mr. Mynatt said:

It is not a question of the violation of law now, it is a question of policy on the one hand and of mercy on the other. The resignation of the treasurer is a concession that he has violated the law; he pleads that he did not know he was violating the provisions of the constitution. I do not sympathize with that plea; but if he did not, how does he escape the provisions of the act of 1876. (Here certain parts of that act were read.) Every time the treasurer received or permitted others to receive interest for the use of the state's money, he forfeited five hundred dollars, to be paid by himself and sureties. This act was passed just at the time he was going into office. He must have known of this law. But the state has this weapon in its hands. It may use it if it chooses. The question for us is, shall we impeach? Impeachment can accomplish but two purposes: removal from office and disqualification to hold office. He removes himself. Shall we spend fifteen or twenty thousand dollars and the time of the country simply to disqualify Renfroe from holding office? Are we not taught to exercise judgment in mercy? Does not every tribunal having the administration of the law encourage confessions by imposing the lightest punishment? Shall we turn relentlessly from the appeal for mercy? For one, I cannot cast my vote in that way. Without these concessions on the part of the treasurer, I should have voted for impeachment; with them, I shall vote otherwise.

Colonel Livingston then delivered the most elaborate speech of the anti-impeachment. He exhausted the subject, arguing every objection, and discussing all the points at issue. Colonel Livingston had evidently studied the subject closely and his speech was a powerful one.

The impeachment men here took up the discussion again, Mr. Davis delivering a strong but short speech. He rallied the impeachment forces again and put the leading points to the front, meeting the objections to the method, and arguing that it was the only possible, honorable way out of the trouble.

The most striking speech of the forenoon was delivered by Mr. Milner of Bartow. This speech was apparently extempore, but it was impassioned, eloquent, and had a visible effect on the house. It is a notable fact, however, that not a breath of applause was given to any speaker on any side of this question.

The afternoon session opened with Colonel Yancey on the floor. Colonel Yancey took strong ground in favor of impeachment. He made a powerful and elaborate speech, and discussed the law very fully.

He was followed by Mr. Hanks, who made an earnest appeal for justice and fairness to Renfroe. He held that there had been nothing in violation of the law, and that the technical right, as well as the equities, were with the treasurer. He therefore demanded that justice be done, and he held that impeachment was unjust and over-severe.

A CHANGE OF ISSUE MADE.

Up to this time the issue had been made on the proposition of Mr. Livingston that the resignation and the money tendered by Mr. Renfroe be accepted. At this juncture, Mr. Mynatt offered a new and somewhat different proposition. It was that the house express its unqualified condemnation of the course of Mr. Renfroe; that it accept the resignation and tender, and instruct the governor to proceed against him for all money improperly taken. Mr. Mynatt's proposition was as follows:

Whereas, The treasurer tenders his resignation, which under the circumstances, is a concession on his part of a violation of law and a consequent yielding up of the trust reposed in him. Therefore

Resolved 1. That without qualification we condemn his discovered breach of the management of the office confided to him.

2. That the governor be requested to accept the resignation and proceed at once as the law directs for the breaches by the treasurer of his duties, and upon these conditions articles of impeachment be withheld.

At this proposition being introduced Mr. Paine, of Chatham, said that he thought each member should decide whether or not the public policy demanded this impeachment. He thought no such necessity existed. There were only two objects of impeachment. One was to remove from office and the other was to put infamy upon the official. The removal had already been accomplished. He for one was not willing under the circumstances to put infamy on the treasurer. He should vote against impeachment.

Mr. Phillips, of Cobb, thought the offer of the money by the treasurer was a flagrant insult to the general assembly. He for one should resent this insult. A sharp colloquy ensued between Mr. Phillips and Mr. Paine, in which the latter won the only applause of the day, by alluding to the fact that the word "moderation" was written upon the coat of arms of the state.

Mr. King, the first one of the committee who had spoken, then arose and issued an appeal to the house to stand up to its duty, which he argued was impeachment.

The appearance of Mr. Cox on the floor gave signs that the circle of the debate was being closed. From the first word Mr. Cox uttered it was evident that he was going to make a speech of unusual strength. He stripped the question of all details, and discussed it as a principle, and he enchained the attention of even those who disagreed with him. He discussed the effect of corruption in government service, and cited historical examples of the effect of continued corruption. Mr. Cox insisted that if Mr. Renfroe had been earnest and sincere in his purpose to return the money he had taken, he would have put it into the treasury on the very day that he discovered he had taken it without right. He argued that the public policy imperatively demanded that this matter be probed to the bottom, and if there was corruption in it it should be punished. The slightest corruption that went unrebuked might poison the whole system. Mr. Cox received unqualified eulogiums on his speech, which was certainly remarkable for power and eloquence.

The debate was closed by a motion to adjourn. Mr. Miller, for the committee, insisted that he was ready to close the debate at once unless those who opposed the committee wished further time. Mr. Livingston stated that the friends of the substitute would want further time. Therefore adjournment was agreed to.

THE DOCUMENTS IN THE CASE.

We present below the documents in this case. The first is the letter of Renfroe:

To the House of Representatives—In view of the proceedings recently had in your body, in connection with my department, I desire to present to your consideration the following facts:

I feel conscious of a faithful discharge of the duties of this office. No time or labor has been spared in prosecuting the large interests confided to me. The people's money to the last farthing is now, and always has been, since my official term commenced, on deposit to their credit in banks of undoubted solvency. I realize that my efforts for the welfare of my state have not been unavailing. But as I candidly and frankly stated to the committee on the treasury, I have entertained some commissions on the state's deposits, and it appears that a majority of that committee think that the public interests demand the infliction upon me of the severest penalty which can be imposed upon a public officer. If the public weal demands the sacrifice, and the law authorizes it, I have to say that it will not be the first time that I have stood prepared to lay my all, even to life itself, upon the altars of my state.

I am no lawyer, and perhaps not as careful a student of our present constitution as I ought to have been. It is true that I am legally charged with a knowledge of its provisions especially of those that relate to my office; but as a matter of fact, and as is the case with many members of the bar, and of the general assembly, my attention had not been called to these provisions prior to October or November, 1878. Since then I have not received a penny in the way of commissions. My conduct in connection with this matter has been based upon an unbroken line of precedence, indorsed in the resolutions of December 8, 1871, in the most solemn and pointed manner by the general assembly. It is true that the constitution of 1877 contains provisions of the most stringent character, which you are now carrying into effect by an appropriate bill, and here in accordance with the spirit of that instrument and of your legislation, if you consider it proper reparation for any mistake I have made, I hereby offer to place to the credit of the state, in its treasury, all commissions received by me since the adoption of the constitution of 1877.

My office is an onerous one, with but a small salary. All that I desire, if conducive to public interests that it should be filled by another, is an opportunity to retire from it in a manner honorable to myself. I am very respectfully yours,

J. W. RENFROE.

To His Excellency Alfred H. Colquitt, Governor: I hereby tender to you my resignation of the office of treasurer of the state of Georgia. My reasons for this course have been stated in a communication to the house of representatives, and need not be repeated here. I am yours truly,

J. W. RENFROE.

The following words were attached to this resignation without any signature:

"For the disposition of the house, and to be forwarded to the governor."

Then Mr. Livingston, of Newton, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the governor be authorized to accept the tender of —— dollars from J. W. Renfroe, treasurer, collected as interest on the state's deposits. Also, to accept the resignation of J. W. Renfroe, as treasurer of the state of Georgia, to take effect at once. And be it further

Resolved, That the receiving of interest on the deposits of the state, either by said J. W. Renfroe or his securities, is unqualifiedly condemned by this house.

THE RESULT OF THE DEBATE.

It is hard to guess at the result of the debate. Mr. Renfroe's friends claim that he gained throughout the day, and that much of the prejudice and sentiment was broken down, and that he was much stronger than he had ever been. The friends of impeachment claimed that they had not only held their own but had done more. The result cannot be predicted and should not be guessed at. To-day's debate will probably settle it. The feeling over it is intense, but the debate has been orderly and decorous.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, September 16.—The senate met pursuant to adjournment, President LESTER in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the CHAPLAIN.

The roll was called and the journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. DUNCAN, the bill to amend the charter of the town of Senoia, in Coweta county, which was passed yesterday, was reconsidered and referred to the committee on local and special bills. This was a house bill. Mr. DUNCAN gave as a reason why it should be reconsidered that some of its features were not correspondent to the wishes of citizens who would be affected by the measure. It is an immensely voluminous document considering the work to be accomplished by it, and forcibly suggestive of necessity for economical reform in the method of incorporating villages by the general assembly.

The bill of the house repealing the act which limits the power of taxation for all purposes whatever, in Jackson county, to 50 per cent. on the state tax, was called up from the table by Mr. CANDLER and passed. The object in removing this restraint is to enable the county authorities to levy and collect a tax to meet the expenses incident to the building of a new court house.

On motion of Mr. CABANISS the bill of the senate to equalize the pay of tax receivers and collectors of the various counties of this state, was made the special order for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal.

The house passed the senate bill by a substitute, and the senate refused to concur. A committee of conference was appointed and has reported a compromise. It is this report which will be acted on in the morning. The work of settling the pay of these officers has induced much discussion, there being a variety of opinions entertained by senators on the subject.

The bill of the house which provides a system of public education for the city of Bainbridge was called from the table by Mr. RUSSELL and passed.

At 10 o'clock the high court of impeachment convened, according to previous order, the CHIEF JUSTICE presiding, and the parties to this solemn cause at the bar of the court.

It will be remembered that counsel for the respondent, on yesterday, announced that he had other evidence, but would introduce no more, and that they would have nothing more to say in his behalf. In this connection his resignation was announced. To-day the

CHIEF JUSTICE, after the reading of the journal of the court, called upon respondent to know whether the announcement of yesterday would be adhered to, or whether he desired to be heard in argument. Judge HOPKINS replied that their announcement was final and that respondent had nothing further to say.

The CHIEF JUSTICE then requested the managers, if they desired to submit testimony in rebuttal to proceed to do so. On receiving a negative response, he requested the managers to proceed with the argument of the cause on the part of the house of representatives. Whereupon,

Mr. TURNER, chairman of the board of managers, addressed the court, summing up the evidence applied to each of the articles and maintaining with cogent and forcible reasoning the several positions assumed by the house against the respondent. A multitude of people gathered in the galleries, the lobbies and the senate chamber to hear the last argument in this trial. Each seemed to be profoundly and solemnly impressed with the fact that on the decision of this issue depended the reputation of a citizen and a high official who had once enjoyed the fullest confidence of his countrymen. In view of the nearness of the saddest of all human destines and as the unpoised balances of fate seemed adjusting themselves to the status of the respondent, strong men sighed and shuddered. It was certainly realized by all that it is a fearful thing to stand before a sovereign people when they determine to redress their wrongs, and the scene should prove a sufficient warning, at least, to this generation of Georgians not to betray the confidence of their countrymen.

It was expected that the vote of the senate would be taken at the conclusion of the argument, and that, in all probability, an hour might suffice to change the status of respondent from that of a freeman to the wretched condition of one shorn of his franchises. Sympathy, natural and irresistable, sprang with full energy in many a heart, and sorrow rested like a deep shadow on the faces of men who moaned the impending destiny because the victim was a man. It was indeed a pleasant though temporary relief when Mr. Manning, in reply to the question, "Senators, are you now ready to vote on the question of impeachment pending?" rose and said, for himself he was not, and moved to defer the final decision to a future day. The proposition was then made that the court adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock and decided affirmatively.

The senate resumed its session for legislative purposes.

On motion of Mr. CABANISS the senate took up for consideration the joint resolution of the house which authorizes the treasurer to pay the interest due on certain bonds of the state. These bonds were issued to run for a given number of years, and it was intended that coupons should be attached falling due, semi-annually, until the date of maturity of the bonds. The bonds were defectively executed, inasmuch as the coupon for the last semi-annual instalment of interest was omitted from each. The senate consented to the payment with an amendment requiring the holders of the bonds when receiving the interest on deposit with the treasurer an indemnifying bond. The house refused to concur in the amendment, and Mr. CABANISS to-day moved that the senate recede therefrom.

Mr. HOLCOMBE thought the bonds of indemnity should be required.

Mr. CABANISS regarded the requirement unnecessary, for the state owed the interest for the omitted coupon, and it was a needless and inconvenient exaction upon the holders.

Mr. MCDANIEL moved that the subject-matter be recommitted to the finance committee, and his motion prevailed.

The house bill providing for the creation of a board of commissions of roads and revenues for the counties of Emanuel, Marion and Johnson, was passed.

The bill of the house which provides for the suspension of the treasurer and comptroller in certain cases, and the appointment of suitable persons to discharge the duties of these offices, was passed.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the reading of house bills the first and second times, and this work went bravely on until the desk of the secretary was cleared. Then the senate adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

The morning session of the court of impeachment will doubtless be one of great interest and will be largely attended. Speeches from senators are anticipated on the great trial in progress.

The House.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by Speaker BROWN. The CHAPLAIN conducted the morning prayer. The roll was called, and a quorum found present. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. DUBOSE moved that the house reconsider its adverse action on a bill to encourage immigration into Georgia.

Mr. YANCEY favored the motion to reconsider. On the motion the yeas were 66 and the nays 36, so the motion prevailed.

Mr. BUTLER moved a reconsideration of the bill to provide for the care of the wharves and sidewalks of Darien.

Mr. ADAMS opposed the reconsideration and moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, by leave, introduced a bill to authorize the ordinary of Milton county to borrow $1,400 to build a court house.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The special order was the consideration of the reports of the special committee appointed to investigate the treasury department.

Mr. MCWHORTER moved that the house take up a bill paying the expenses of the special wild land committee. The senate and house were at difference on certain amendments.

Mr. PAINE moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the senate amendments. Lost.

Mr. MCWHORTER moved that the house insist on its disagreement to the senate amendments and ask a committee of conference. Agreed to.

The house then took up the reports of the treasury committees. The resolutions of impeachment were read.

Mr. LIVINGSTON sent a paper to the desk, and so did Mr. COLLEY.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, asked what the nature of the papers were and by whose authority they were offered.

Mr. LIVINGSTON—I offer mine by my own authority.

The papers were then read. The first was a statement from Mr. Renfroe to the effect that he had faithfully discharged his duties and that he had received certain commissions; but that he had a line of precedents running back to colonial days. He offered to replace all commissions received since the adoption of the constitution of 1877 and expressed a desire to retire from the office in an honorable manner. Mr. Renfroe's formal resignation was also read.

Mr. LIVINGSTON'S resolution authorized the governor to accept the tender of Mr. Renfroe and his resignation. It also condemned the action of Mr. Renfroe and his securities in accepting interest on the state's money. These papers will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston—Will the gentleman give his reasons for this substitute?

Mr. LIVINGSTON—I will at the proper time.

Mr. MILLER—Now is the proper time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON—I will inform the gentleman that I am the judge of when I should speak here, or whether I should speak at all or not. I would have the gentleman know it.

The SPEAKER—I hope the gentlemen will refrain from personal remarks.

Mr. COX, of Troup, spoke in opposition to the substitute of Mr. LIVINGSTON. He was opposed to allowing the defendant to fix the penalty. He may have been an efficient officer, but in a question of compromise of corruption the house has no right to usurp the authority of the senate. The only plea of the defendant is that which the poorest wretch in the courts is not allowed to make—ignorance of law. He regretted that this officer cannot set off efficiency in one department against corruption in another. The ruin of all republics has been that they have not applied the knife to the body politic.

Mr. COLLEY said there was a desire to avoid, if it could be honorably done, the last resort of impeachment. What is impeachment? The death penalty under our law destroys one victim, but this penalty follows a man's name and blood to the last generation. Mr. COLLEY argued that the house should make the penalty commensurate in some degree with the fault. In all crimes mitigating circumstances avail to lighten the punishment. What has this man done? At the worst, he has only kept in his hands interest on the state's money, just as every treasurer before him has done. Mr. COLLEY then submitted a close legal argument in opposition to the policy and the supposed necessity of impeachment in this case. He stressed the fact that the treasurer had in all things acted openly and above board, showing at all times a disposition to open up the entire transactions of the office to the public scrutiny.

Mr. MATTHEWS, of Talbot, argued against the substitute, and said it was a reflection on the house. He said the sympathy of the house had been appealed to. We must act, said he, on the law and not on sympathy. If the penalty is too severe the fault is with the framers of the constitution and not with us. He did not think Mr. Renfroe took the interest on the state's money with intention to defraud the state. He may have done it ignorantly, but he did it and must suffer the penalty.

Mr. MYNATT said he not excuse the acts of the treasurer, but he did not believe in pushing the matter to impeachment. Impeachment can accomplish nothing but removal from office and its qualification from holding office. Removal from office is already accomplished by the treasurer's resignation. We can recover all the interest which he has taken since the new constitution was adopted. We can accomplish only one thing by this last, expensive, remedy of impeachment and that is disqualification from holding office. It is argued that we must make an example of him. Has he not made an example of himself by his resignation and his offer to give up the money he had kept in conformity with precedent? Are we to keep the legislature here fifteen days, at a cost of so many thousand dollars, to dispose of the only remaining point in this issue?

Mr. LIVINGSTON spoke in favor of his substitute as a matter of justice as well as of sound public policy. He said there is a spirit abroad in the land and on the floor of the house, which cries for blood, blood, blood and nothing but blood. He deprecated such a spirit and the clamor which attended it. There is no necessity in the present case for the last resort of impeachment. He argued that the offense of Mr. Renfroe was not such as demanded impeachment. The laws of Georgia can be satisfied and the honor of the state conserved by other processes than those of impeachment. There is but one result possible from such a course and that is the disgrace and the disqualification from holding office. The substitute he had offered did not prohibit the application of any other legal remedy. It is argued that we must make an example of Mr. Renfroe. We have an example already in the senate which every man, woman and child in Georgia has considered. There is no fact more certain than that this legislature will impeach. The general good conduct of the defendant indicates that he has done only a legal wrong without any intention. This intention in every crime must be considered. There is no necessity for impeachment in this case for the law provides a specific remedy for just such an evil as this.

Mr. LIVINGSTON spoke over an hour and made a full analysis of the case.

Mr. DAVIS spoke in favor of the resolutions offered by the committee. He said the proposition to accept the money and excuse the treasurer was a proposition to buy the house and prevent an act of justice. There is no other remedy but impeachment. The treasurer acted with his eyes wide open and with warnings fresh before him. Must we condone this offense by accepting a bribe? Take the bribe and forgive and forget! If you accept the proposition of the treasurer, to-morrow he may be again in office. A private agent has no right to use the property of his principal for personal gain, how much less should a public agent have such a privilege. The law is plain and declares how and where he shall deposit the surplus in the treasury. He violated this law with the knowledge that he was doing so. Adopt this compromise and you will exalt the Spartan doctrine that there is no crime in theft but only in detection. Can that sentiment obtain in Georgia?

Mr. DAVIS made a strong, well put speech which was heard with marked attention.

Mr. HANKS, of Whitfield, then made a strong speech in opposition to the impeachment resolutions. He regretted to see such feeling displayed against this unfortunate man. He rejoiced in no man's downfall. He argued that Mr. Renfroe's offense was technical. No man can be impeached without the violation of some law. There can be no other penalty for an offense against which there is a statute with its penalty attached. There is a law prescribing the penalty for the use of the state's money by the state treasurer. Where then is the necessity or use for an impeachment? The constitution forbids the treasurer the use of the state's money and declares that the legislature shall enforce this provision by appropriate penalties. What is the penalty? You cannot impeach a man under this blank provision of the constitution, which has never been carried out by any law. The extra official fees which Renfroe is accused of receiving were received for extra work and were paid by private parties, and not by the state. He did not appeal for mercy, but for simple justice.

Mr. PAINE said it was a simple question. Does a sound public policy deserve that this man be impeached? What will impeachment accomplish? It will turn him out of an office he says he is ready to resign. It will brand him with eternal disgrace; are you

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

THE trade edition of THE CONSTITUTION, to appear on the first of October, should be kept within reach by all who are coming to the fair, because it will explain all the opportunities and facilities that Atlanta merchants are prepared to offer those with whom they have or desire to have business relations. It will exceed any previous trade issue of THE CONSTITUTION, and former editions of this nature have contributed no little to the prosperity and reputation of the city.

THE fever is not increasing at Memphis, and at New Orleans it does not obtain a foothold. There are a few scattering cases at Horn Lake, near Memphis, and at Concordia, in Mississippi; but it is now plain that the plague is not to reach serious proportions. It is a dwarf when compared with last year's. In the corresponding week of last year there were 1,528 cases and 530 deaths in New Orleans alone; in Memphis there were 687 deaths, and in fifteen other places the disease was violently prevailing.

THE revival of business prosperity in New York city is leading to a marked increase in building and to an advance in the cost of building. The price of bricks has increased nearly three dollars a thousand, and of stone about ten per cent. Builders' hardware and even nails are higher, and all kinds of wages are fully twenty per cent higher than they were a year ago. The result is that buildings designed last year at $80,000 cost now $110,000. These things are held to indicate the growth of prosperity and the incoming of better times.

WE have received a circular from the office of General Walker, superintendent of the census, upon the duties of enumerators. The districts are to be small, and the canvass brief. The pay of an enumerator can not, he says, much exceed $100. He should be a person of clerical aptitude, of active habits, writing freely and "good at figures." Above all he should know the people whom he is to count. General Walker suggests to supervisors that they prefer for the work, assessors and other local officers, postmasters of small offices, country physicians, and schoolmasters.

THE republicans of Massachusetts meet to-day to nominate candidates for governor and other state officers. The strife between ex-Congressman Pierce and Lieutenant-Governor Long for the gubernatorial nomination is very close and very bitter. Long is a stalwart, while Pierce believed that Mr. Tilden had carried Louisiana, and so voted in congress. It is charged that Pierce was engaged in blockade-running; but in spite of all this and of his leaning towards liberalism in politics, he stands a good chance of securing the nomination of his party for governor. There is an impression abroad in Massachusetts that Pierce is about the only man in the state who can carry the state against Butler. The stalwarts may therefore swallow him, though it be with wry faces. Long's friends, however, claim a majority of the delegates.

Now and then a democrat is found who is not hopeful of the future, although there is very little reason for despondency on his part. His candidate for president certainly cannot be counted out, for both houses will be democratic when the presidential count is made. And there is no reason to believe that he will be voted down. It is everywhere admitted that the south and Indiana will go democratic, making 153 sure electoral votes. If the remaining 32 that we need cannot be had from New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and California, then no reliance is to be placed upon majority votes. The republicans are in a minority in all the states we have named, and also in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Maine. They are in a minority in the country, and really in all the states but four or five. It will therefore be strange indeed if the necessary 32 votes cannot be had. They certainly can be if Grant is nominated, and the democrats close up their ranks and avoid things that the enemy can turn to account among prejudiced voters.

The Railroad Problem.

Our respected Savannah contemporary is correct when it says that there is little or no difference between the News and THE CONSTITUTION in respect to the wisdom and policy of direct railroad legislation; but it seems to us that our contemporary has unaccountably missed the gist of the discussion—if it can be called a discussion—which was as to the right of the general assembly to legislate directly. The News, if we did not mistake or misstate its position, held that the general assembly had no more right to legislate as to railroads than as to farmers; whereupon we endeavored to show that the fundamental relations between the state and railroad corporations not only made legislation a right but an imperative necessity, provided the managers of the corporations insisted upon ignoring the facts that form the basis of their existence. But the right of legislation is one thing and the policy thereof quite another. The knowledge of the right ought to be sufficient to restrain the railroads, and the impolicy of exercising it ought to be sufficient to convince the people that conservatism, here as everywhere, should be the rule. But, unfortunately, railroad managers have not heretofore appeared either willing or anxious to recognize the rights of the people; hence the clamor, hence the clause in the new constitution, and hence the consideration of the subject by the present general assembly. In our opinion, everything in connection with this most important matter has happened most opportunely. The whole discussion and every branch of it is timely; for it is a question the solution of which cannot be attempted too quickly nor carried out too cautiously and conservatively.

Constitutionality of the Election Laws.

The probability is that the supreme court will have decided the constitutionality of the obnoxious election laws before the people can have an opportunity to pass upon them in the campaign of 1880, but this fact will neither affect the attitude of the republican party towards them nor remove the issue which their discussion at the extra session has made vital. We have already alluded to the fact that a Cincinnati man convicted under these laws has sued out an application for a writ of habeas corpus which was heard before Mr. Justice Miller at the White Mountain house last month. The hearing of the argument in the case was adjourned to Washington where it will be heard before a full bench in October, but, in the meantime, the prisoner has been admitted to bail. A few days ago, General Bradley T. Johnson, in behalf of certain citizens of Baltimore, who have been convicted under the election laws, applied to Chief Justice Waite for writs of habeas corpus, basing his application upon the unconstitutionality of the acts under which the convictions were had. The chief-justice will hear argument on the habeas corpus cases in Baltimore, but the constitutionality of the acts will be passed upon by a full bench.

There is little doubt that the leading republicans are eager to get rid of these laws and all collateral issues, and for that reason we may expect the supreme court to wipe them off the statute book they have disgraced. But meantime, Mr. Hayes cannot wipe out his insane veto messages, nor can the republican party wipe out their record, or the arguments by which they strove to maintain and uphold these deliberate acts of usurpation.

The Crops of the State.

The report of Commissioner Janes for the month of August is not a very hopeful document. The corn crop is estimated at twenty per cent less than that of last year, every section of the state excepting north Georgia reporting a short crop. In north Georgia the crop is eight per cent larger than last year's. In the other sections it is thought, however, that the old corn in the cribs of thrifty farmers, together with a liberal area in fall oats, may obviate the necessity of buying western corn. It is to be hoped that this will prove to be the case.

On the first day of this month the prospects of the state's crop of cotton were decidedly poor. The rust, caterpillar, and boll-worm were at work in the three lower divisions of the state, while the effects of a late spring and an early drouth, combined with cool nights and a late growth induced by the rains of August, place the crop of north Georgia in great danger from an early frost. The weed is everywhere large, but there is not a corresponding amount of matured fruit. In the state at large the commissioner puts the prospect at 78.6 per cent in relation to an average crop, or 7.2 per cent less than on the first day of August, and 3.9 per cent less than on the first day of September, 1878.

Excepting sorghum, the minor crops are doing finely. Chufas and sweet potatoes, two important hog crops, and also turnips, are coming on nobly. The commissioner very wisely urges the farmers of the state to increase their acreage of fall-sown oats. He considers oats the best food for work animals, and the best crop to supplement failures in the corn crop. He thinks, in fact, that oats should be the standard grain feed, and corn merely auxiliary—which would reverse the positions of these two crops in the minds of our farmers if their fields are an indication of their views on the subject. The truth is, there is very little danger, as seasons go, that our people can produce a surplus of the two crops—so that an increase in either or both means more comfort, more money at home and less dependence upon other states.

The State Board of Health.

To-day the bill relating to the state board of health will come up in the house as the special order, and it is to be hoped that it will be considered, discussed and disposed of in that spirit of wise statesmanship which should be prompted by a measure affecting the welfare of the people of the whole state. The bill represents a subject of vital importance to every citizen of the state—a subject that is pressing itself irresistibly upon the attention of the law-making power in every section of the country. How the present general assembly will dispose of this matter we cannot even pretend to guess, but the question of state sanitation will continue to press itself upon the attention of legislators until it compels them to act in the interest of the people, and in the interest of science and progress. A spirit of unwise parsimony, frequently mistaken for economy, may bring about the defeat of the bill now before the house, but this will merely postpone a duty that should be performed now; for the subject of state sanitation is one which will finally assert itself and take possession of the legislature.

It has been suggested, we are informed, by some of the members who are in favor of state sanitation as well as legislative economy, that a proposal would be made to place the penitentiary convicts under the care of the members of the board of health in the various sections of the state. The argument is that by giving the board the $2,000 now paid to the physician employed by the state, and adding thereto the sum of $500 the board would be fairly equipped for sanitary work and the convicts, no matter in what portion of the state they are quartered, would be sure to receive prompt attention and treatment from the members of the board. As matters now stand, it is impossible for one physician to visit all the camps or to look after the anitary needs of all the convicts, who re scattered in various portions of the state, and the suggestion is that these duties could be more effectually and effectively performed by the members of the board, who also have their residence in various sections of the state. This is a matter of economy for the legislature to decide; but if the members of the board are satisfied that they can carry out the sanitary requirements of the bill and at the same time look after the health of the convicts for the sum of $2,500, certainly a most desirable end would be accomplished, and that within the bounds of the spirit of economy developed in the present general assembly.

It is to be hoped, in this connection, that the legislature will insist on placing the board in charge of vaccination. This is very important. The state should furnish vaccine matter, and it should be the duty of each member of the board to apply it free when called upon. This is a vital department of sanitation and should be looked after with scrupulous care. We have great hopes that the wisdom of the general assembly will indnce it to equip the state board fairly and allow the public-spirited gentlemen who compose it to put in operation the system of scientific sanitation which has been tried and approved by the most progressive states and communities.

THE communication alluded to by Mr. Clawson in his letter, which we published on the 24th ult., was brought to THE CONSTITUTION by a young lawyer, and it was published at his request as the statement of those who were charged with the killing of Standing. The correspondent who wrote it is a responsible man, and we thought, when he brought it and requested its publication, that he represented the defendants. It seems that the charges he made against Standing and the young lady were not true.

A PROMINENT debating rink in Georgia is about to wrestle with the question, "Where do the Iowa democrats go on election day?" The decision will appear as a special dispatch to THE CONSTITUTION.

THE latest probability is that Mr. Burdette, of the Burlington Hawkeye, has fallen a victim to annexation in Canada. He has stopped over to hear Mr. Evarts deliver a post-prandial sentiment. However, it isn't much colder in Canada than it is in Burlington.

ONLY stout men are allowed to pick their teeth in front of a well-regulated hotel.

THIS is the season for fables. A comical passer-by, seeing a gardener hard at work, thought he would have some innocent fun. And so he threw a stone which in an unlucky moment struck the gardener in an unguarded place in his stomach and doubled him up. This set the gardener seriously to thinking, and with great fortitude he arose, buttered some parsnips and gave them to the comical passer-by. "I am thankful to "you for your kind attention," said the comical passer-by, as he moved off chewing his cud.

THOSE who are in the habit of misconstruing people's motives would do well to draw the curtains of their own consciences.

THE initials of Mr. D. D. Field are suspiciously suggestive. He has this consolation, however, that one dead duck may be sure of the company of other dead ducks. David Dudley, and Blanton Duncan, and John Kelly will all be tied to Mr. Tilden's game-bag before the season is over.

A BLACKSMITH who lames a horse should be taken up for forgery.

THE only thing necessary to make New York politics utterly and unredeemably beautiful is the presence of Mr. Manton Marble. If anybody can squelch John Kelly, Marble can. He could sit right down and send John an open letter without any postscript. That's the kind of Florida seabean Marble is.

WE are to have Pinafore in Atlanta the very first thing. It is impossible to predict what the end will be. Probably Colonel John Cockerill's opera "The Mellow Man."

THERE is one suspicious circumstance about the lecture tour of Colonel Harper, of Okolona: he left his shot-gun at home. Are we to understand from this that his lecture is to be a humorous affair? In that case his audiences should provide themselves with shot-guns.

THE republican organs at the north regard with amazement the robust health of Mr. Tilden. Cyrus Field pauses in the act of rubbing mustang liniment on his bruises to deny that our Uncle Samuel ever had a day's sickness in his life.

GINGER-CAKE CONWAY and his crowd are endeavoring to get up an exodus jubilee this season if they can raise funds enough. The gang must at least have sufficient money to tide them over the cold weather. Can't the liberal-hearted north come to Conway's rescue?

THE democrats of New York will do a good day's work in November if they succeed in wiping out the unclean concern known as Tammany hall. The very existence of such an organization is undemocratic—opposed to the principles of true democracy.

SOME of the national banks, it is said, are refusing to receive the standard silver dollar, requiring government notes in their stead. Very well. The Madame Defarge who watches things for the people has already knit this fact in her stockings. The national banks evidently think they are strong enough to make the fight when the time comes. We shall see.

IN this age, a man who voluntarily gives up an office may be said to be resigned. And really, there is nothing like resignation.

THE English are supposed to be endeavoring to capture Cetewayo for the purpose of exhibiting him around through the provinces. In this way Beaconsfield can collect together a considerable war indemnity.

IN GENERAL.

—The California grape crop this year is immense.

—The precocious Goodale children have a new volume of poems ready for publication.

—It has been definitely settled that the race for the Ashley belt shall commence at Madison Square Garden, September 22.

—One family of four persons has paid a bill of $280 per week at a Saratoga hotel since the first of July.

—Governor Robinson's sixty-ninth birthday will fall upon next election day in New York.

—The first knight created by Queen Victoria was Sir George Stephen, and he has just died at the age of 85 years.

—King Alfonso of Spain, though a widower, is but 22 years of age, and his prospective bride is four months his junior.

—Man wants but little here below, and the McGregor News thinks he can get that quickest by advertising.

—Twenty mills are now practically closed at Ashton because of the strike, which is also assuming serious proportions at Mossley.

—Charles Reade has found the labor of a playwright so much more remunerative than that of a novelist that he declares that he will never write another novel.

—It is said that eastern capitalists have recently bought the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky for $300,000, and will build a railroad to it and improve the property.

—Henry L. Pierce, who will probably be the republican nominee for governor in Massachusetts, is a candy manufacturer. This will enable Mr. Pierce to supply the voters with a large amount of "taffy."

—The Times thinks that unless New Yorkers desist from the practice of bringing small baskets of pebbles and sand from Coney Island into the city, in less than a century it will share the fate of thrice buried Troy.

—The original order of General Robert E. Lee, announcing the death of Stonewall Jackson, has been purchased by a resident of Richmond as a present for a friend in Europe. An attempt will be made to secure it for the state of Virginia.

—Mr. Sothern, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Cyrus W. Field have been severally honored this season by members of the English nobility. Unless George W. Childs has lost his cunning, this heavy balance in favor of New York will not be maintained.

—Governor McClellan, of New Jersey whose sudden and serious illness has been announced, is said to be out of danger. General Robert C. Schenck, who has been at the point of death for several weeks past at North Bennington, Vt., is also pronounced convalescent.

—The "Unwilling Bride" is the title of a Ledger story. We have not read it, but we think if the bride was unwilling to get up mornings, bring in the coal and start the kitchen fire that Robert Bonner should not encourage our wives by upholding such conduct.—Whitehall Times.

—Sir Curtis Lampson is about seventy. He has conducted the fur business about forty-seven years, and is supposed to be worth from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. Sir Curtis (who is a Vermonter by birth, as also is his wife) has a very handsome house in Eaton square, London, where Mr. Peabody long resided with him.

—The energetic and accomplished Miss Annie Louise Cary has earned with her beautiful voice a beautiful home in Portland, Me. The house is of brick and brown stone, and is surrounded by a pretty lawn. It is furnished daintily and adorned with many works of art. Miss Cary's married sister keeps house for her, and it is there that the singer, when not busy in her profession, reads, knits stockings, studies, and rests.

—It would appear as if the counsels of physicians and friends might, after all, prevail as regards the pope taking change of air. A commission composed of the three cardinals—Nina, Bilio and Di Pietro—has visited Castel Gandolfo, where there is a large residence, used as a country house by former popes, to examine the district and pronounce whether it would be a suitable autumn residence for Leo XIII. As the distance from Rome is not great, and the castle can be readily and privately approached, it is thought to offer great advantages for a change of air for his holiness. Other special councils will be held and probably much more discussion take place before any decision is arrived at.

Blood, Yeargo, Blood!

Cincinnati Enquirer.

When the editors of the Okolona States and the Lemars Sentinel were introduced the other day they each took three steps backward, and for some minutes glared upon each other like fierce Sumidian Hons. The Okolona howler was the first to find words, and said;

"What!
And is't thou?
Come, then, bastard,
Let me have at thee,
And by the gods
That roosts on high Olympus
I'll eat ye up
In a holy second!
Ugh!
Big Injun me!"

The Royal Bengal Badger of the Sentinel displayed his fangs and rejoined with his native ferocity:

"I thank the gods
For this opportunity
To call thee
To thy TEETH,
Liar
Hippograff!
Hippopotamus!
Snide!
Shyster!
And bald-headed snipe of the valley!
O, come and see me,
And I'll mop the ground
With your miserable carcass—
Thou—thou—thou—
Three ply
And doubly dyed
Horse-thief,
And son of a gun!"

But the Okolona howler didn't come. A bystander had seized the hem of his coat-tail between the tips of his thumb and finger and held him securely. So thankful was the Iowa man that things turned out as they did, that he went out and breathed a silent prayer to heaven.

The Field Family in Politics.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Fields care nothing for Kelly, as we may well assume. No more does Kelly care for Fields. But they think they see in one another a current reciprocity of interest. Kelly wants to kill Tilden out of a cussedness which has no other objective point, being pure and simple. David and Cyrus want to get rid of him, because they think that if he is put out of the question, A. H. will be open for their brother Stephen. The combination thus becomes a sort of French pool, or Paris mutual, affair, in which Kelly is to get the percentage and the Fields take their chance on their particular entry. As we said, Mr. Justice Field has no knowledge of all this. He is away out in Dakota or Montana, holding court. He is a man of too much sense, of too great a dignity of character, to be contemplated for one moment in connection with such a stupidity. Well, we shall see. If Kelly succeeds in beating Robinson and killing Tilden, and losing the democracy New York, how shall it help on the Field board? Or, if it succeed so far, and Field is nominated for president, how shall we elect him, or—for the matter of that anybody? Yet, Bonnelsheer has made some lucky "draws" in his time, and has shown skill in playing a small hand.

Fred. Douglass on the Exodus.

New York Evening Post, rep.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, in the paper which was read for him by Professor Wayland at Saratoga yesterday, takes a conservative view of some questions in which men of his own color are especially concerned. Without making light of the outrages committed in some parts of the southern states against the negro, he thinks that the "horror and indignation" which they have excited. Mr. Douglass regards "the present agitation of an African exodus from the south as ill-timed and in some respects hurtful." He writes with great plainness and force on the subject. Admitting that the freedmen have still much to secure, he contends that they have gained a great deal. Surely they have, or we may ask where are the triumphs of the war and of the republican party? Mr. Douglass believes that the men who encourage a forced and unnatural migration make a great mistake, though he denounces the men who propose forcibly to prevent it. It might be supposed that Mr. Douglass had earned the right to speak with something like authority on this question.

The Wigwam Deserted.

New York Herald.

The prompt desertions from Mr. Kelly's sinking ship are a significant sign of the times. The sachems and other big Indians had better all resign and wind up the dreary farce of the wigwam, leaving Mr. Kelly alone to paddle his own canoe. If the democrats lose the election this fall and their party is obliterated in the general election next year, they will have to thank John Kelly, Tammany and Tilden.

No Man's Victory.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

The renomination of Governor Robinson is no to be taken as a Tilden triumph. Governor Robinson's ablest advocate, the New York World, is also the stoutest opponent of Mr. Tilden's presidential aspirations. The renomination of Governor Robinson is the triumph of the New York democracy's high sense of duty and self-respect. It is no man's victory.

The Titled Nobodies.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Charles VII. is what the dead beat Don Carlos calls himself. Old Chambord, of the white rag, in France, is Henry V. in his own estimation. Since the death of the prince imperial the Prince Napoleon is Napoleon V. We suppose these titles are a great comfort to the fellows who possess them.

Bayard and Hancock.

Brooklyn Union, rep.

The World proposes as a presidential ticket Bayard and Hancock—"a southern statesman and a northern soldier." This ticket, it says, will present the southern case fairly and truthfully, and make a sharp and well defined issue. The republicans would be pleased to confront the issue so presented.

A Paper Full of News.

Columbus Enquirer.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is publishing the evidence against the accused state officers in full, and it is the only paper which does. We intensely admire the most newsy and enterprising of all the southern journals. None other approaches it in point of general information.

Forbidding Meetings.

Baltimore Gazette.

Southern planters are now posting on their smoke-house doors placards to this effect: "Meetings for the reorganization of the republican party are forbidden here after nightfall."

Moderate Honors for James.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

All honor to James G. Blaine for the victory in Maine. He is the second choice of all republicans who allow themselves to have a second choice for 1880, and the first choice of all for 1884.

A Matter of Names.

Baltimore Gazette.

There is a paper published at Dupont, Ga., called the Okeefenokean. The editor is a furious Locofokean named Abracadabra and he takes Kordikiwoodikee on subscription.

The Political Compass.

Washington Republican.

The political compass points unvaryingly to Grant and Tilden for 1880. Every effort to divert its finger fails, for it flies back to that point incontinently whenever interfered with.

Mr. Tilden's Title.

Cincinnati Commercial, rep.

If Mr. Tilden re-elects Governor Robinson, he will foreclose his mortgage on the democratic party. Otherwise, his title lapses.

That Rebellion.

Foston Herald, ind.

Let us hope that Mr. Blaine's success will help toward putting down the rebellion which a good many of his friends think is still raging.

Brief and to the Point.

Buffalo Express.

General result at Syracuse—That Mr. Samuel J. Tilden must and shall be preserved.

Kelly is not Pressed in Time.

New Haven Register.

John Kelly need not hurry about writing his inaugural.

COTTON WAREHOUSE.

R. F. MADDOX. J. W. RUCKER.

PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,
63 Broad Street.

We have associated ourselves together for the purpose of conducting a

COTTON COMMISSION WAREHOUSE & GUANO BUSINESS.

This business is comparatively a new one in this city, as we make the

Storage and Sale of Cotton a Specialty.

Our Commissions will be small compared to the advantage gained to the Shipper. We will be prepared at all times to Make

Liberal Advances on Consignments.

GIVE US A TRIAL. 162 sep0 d2w

NORTH GEORGIA FAIR.

SECOND ANNUAL
North Georgia Fair
WILL BE HELD IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
ONE WEEK.
COMMENCING
Monday, October 20, 1879,
—AT—
OGLETHORPE PARK,
TWO MILES FROM THE CENTER OF CITY.
Open to the World.
UNEQUALED ATTRACTIONS!
$17,500 IN PREMIUMS!

The Association is determined that this shall be the best Exhibition of Horses, Sheep and Hogs ever held in the State. SUCCESS ALREADY ASSURED! The Prize Stock of the Country will be on Exhibition. Our Grounds are ample. Good Buildings. Comfortable Sheds, Stalls, Pens, and an abundance of Good Water.

$5,000 IN PURSES FOR TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES
The Customary Reduction on Freight to Exhibitors.

Our Department of Home Industries will be an interesting feature of this Exhibition. We offer Liberal Premiums for the Workshop and the Fireside, and invite all to compete for them.

$500 IN MILITARY PRIZES.

The Mystic Societies

Renowned for their Grand Representations, will give most Georgeous Displays during the week, Arrayed in Costumes, costing Thousands of Dollars. After the Street Pageants BALLS will be given throughout the City.

SPORT FOR THE MILLION! SPLENDID RACE TRACK.

We expect the Liberal Purses will insure the attendance of some of the most Celebrated Horses in the Country.

KNIGHTS in COSTUME, EXCITING RACES, VELOCIPEDE RACE, MULE RACES

Grand pening Day, Monday, October 20th, 1879.

DON'T FORGET!

☞Preparations for the Grandest Display in the Ladies' Department and Floral Hall. Numerous Attractions and Unprecedented Success already assured.

☞EXCURSION RATES on all Railroads leading to Atlanta. For full particulars, Programme and Premium Lists, address the Secretary, No. 3 Kimball House, Atlanta.

W. B. COX, President. B. W. WRENN, Secretary.
328 aug29 d1l oct20

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLAYTON R. WOODS. SAMUEL A. WOODS.

WOODS & CO.,
Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants.
Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.
82 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

☞Liberal advances made on Consignments. Prompt personal attention given to all business. 481 aug24 d3m

HOTELS.

SEASON 1879-80.
Mitchell House,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

D. S. WALKER, Manager. GEO. C. BROWN & CO., Proprietors.
Late of the Wesminster Hotel, New York.

THIS HOUSE WILL BE RE-OPENED, OCTOBER 1st, 1879, AND NO PAINS WILL BE spared to make it a first class house in every respect.

The House is furnished throughout with Black Walnut Furniture; fire places in every room; ventilation perfect; light d throughout with gas; Billiard Hall, Bath Rooms and Hair Dressing Rooms connected with the House.

Thomasville is situated on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, in South-western Georgia; 200 miles from Savannah and 35 miles from Tallahassee; in the midst of a vast piney forest of almost unlimited extent; at an elevation of 400 feet above the sea; with a dry atmosphere, and water as pure and as sweet as in the mountains of New England.

It is about one degree North of the most largely patronized Florida resorts, and from its high elevation and even temperture is much more favorably suited to the wants of invalids, and is therefore more strongly recom ended by the most prominent of our medical men.

The Managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may.

Thomasville may be reached by any of the following routes:

ROUTE 1. From Boston to Lynchburg, Va., by any route desired, thence via Knoxville, Atlanta and Macon to Thomasville.

ROUTE 2. From Boston by N. Y. & N. E. R. R. through car by Atlantic Coast line via Charleston to Savannah, thence via A. & G. R. R. to Thomasville.

ROUTE 3. From Boston to New York by any desirable route, thence via steamer to Savannah and A. & G. R. R. to Thomasville.

ROUTE 4. From Boston by steamer to Savannah, thence via A. & G. R. R to Thomasville.

ROUTE 5. From the West via Louisville and the Eufaula Line of through cars to Thomasville.

ROUTE 6. From the West via Louisville, Atlanta, Macon and Albany to Thomasville.

ROUTE 7. From the southwest via Montgomery and Eufaula to Thomasville.

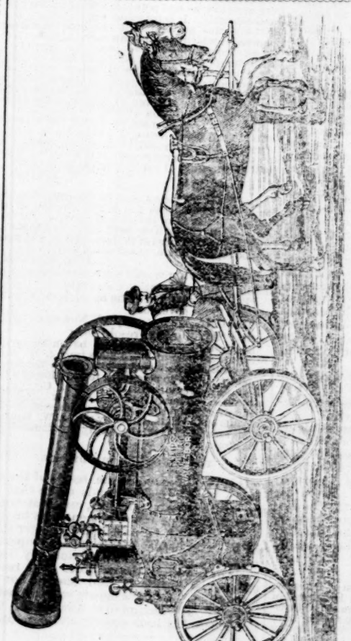
TERMS:—$2.50 and $3 per day; $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as Savannah and Boston markets.

A new livery, to suit the wants of Northern people, will afford invalids and others, ample opportunity of enjoying the fine drives in the neighborhood., which are not equalled in any Southern City, and are hardly surpassed in the North. Good Saddle Horses are to be had at reasonable rates.

Inquiries for information will receive immediate attention.

Address GEO. C. BROWN & CO., THOMASVILLE, GA.
or GEO. C. BROWN, Proprietor Brown House, Macon, Ga. 270 sep14 d1m

PORTABLE ENGINES, GINS, ETC.



The Eclipse Engine Leads the World.
FOR SALE BY
THOMASCAMP,
GENERAL AGENT, COVINGTON, GA.
— ALSO, DEALER IN —
Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, etc.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 814 jan19 d3m mar26wgw

THE BOYLE
Ice Machine Co.
—OF—
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been fully tested.

For particulars as to details, apply to or address
WM. C. COOKE,
Southern Agent,
28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, of capacity of ten tons of Ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of Ice daily. The Machine, so far as I have tested it, if of the most perfect and substantial character Having owned an Ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.
218 july12 dtf

WATER-CURE.

ATLANTA
Health Institute.

THIS IS THE ONLY WATER-CURE South where normal agencies alone are scientifically applied by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes. Not a particle of drug medicament of the sick. And the recoveries are more rapid and permanent than under any other process of treatment known. Such diseases as for which the Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been so peculiarly noted to "cure" are here treated with greater success than ever at the Springs.

Uterine Diseases and Displacements and all Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies.

Address, enclosing stamp, to either
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
Or Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
174 sep10 dtf wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga.

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Stoves, Tin-ware, Wood-ware,
Hollow-ware, Table Cutlery,
Metals, Tinners' Stock, etc. LAMP GOODS and CROCKERY A SPECIALTY.
☞CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.☜
Prices furnished on appalca ion.
No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
33 sep4 d3m 21 pg

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR,.....Auctioneer.

6 Room Modern Style Cottage.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, a lot fronting 100 feet on Cooper street, 200 feet south of Rawson street and of the gas and water main. Large front yard, 7 large shade trees. Upon it a new modern built Cottage, 6 large rooms and 2 small rooms attached to rear rooms, wide hall, closets, verandahs on 3 sides. All built of good material and tastily constructed with a view to convenience. A 3 room weatherboard painted Kitchen, Garden, Stables, etc., with alley from the rear.

This is nice property, in one of the very best neighborhoods in the city, convenient to Whitehall street car line. Immediate vicinity of Colonel J. T. Glenn, Mellrido, Boynton, Rawsons, Judge Erskine, et al. Will be sold with perfect titles.

TERMS CASH. Possession first October.

Parties can call and examine the premises, No. 64 Cooper street. G. W. ADAIR.
288 sep16 d7t

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman or child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists,

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO
8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
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AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday Night, September 18th, 1879.
EVENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The grand opening and only appearance in this city of the unequaled and new

Star Alliance Company

Presented with
NEW SCENERY, WARDROBES and EFFECTS, the entire new Operatic and Grand Military Pageant, in three acts, the

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
OR, THE
FATAL FIELD IN ZULULAND!

Representing in the Star Cast thirty-five ladies and gentlemen.

NOTE.—These performances are of the most refined and elevating character, and are given at double expense; but without extra charge.

☞NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.☜

☞No extra charge for reserved seats.☜

N. B.—Box sheet now open for best seats at Phillips & Crew's. Open at 7:30. Begin at 8:15 precisely. Carriages at 10:30.

GRAND PINAFORE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M. BEST PINAFORE EVER SOUTH.
229 sep14 dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

The 42d Annual Session
—OF—
Wesleyan Female College,
MACON, GA.,
WILL BEGIN ON
WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER,
WITH A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED Professors and Teachers.

The very best advantages in Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art.

Domestic Department unsurpassed for comfort and care.

Expenses payable one half in September, balance in February.

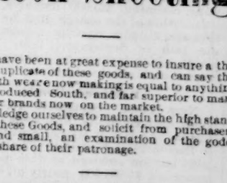
Board and Regular Tuition in two Lower Classes	$250
Board and Regular Tuition in three Higher Classes	$280
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in two Lower Classes	$320
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in three higher Classes	$350

Ten per cent discount on Cash bills for Board and Tuition.

No credit except on good bankable paper.

Send for Catalogue to
W. C. BASS, President,
or C. W. SMITH Secretary.
405 july1 d3m

ROME FEMALE COLLEGE.



A MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF SCHOLARS' WORK was awarded this Institution at the Paris Exposition. Board and Tuition at the rate of $100.00 per term of 20 weeks, payable half in advance and half in the middle of the session. Next term commences on the first Monday of September.

J. M. M. CALDWELL, President.
313 july18 d&wkly2m

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this school will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 175 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.
13 aug11 d6m

ATLANTA
Military Academy,
ATLANTA, GA.

THE OBJECT OF THE PRINCIPAL IS TO establish in Atlanta a Select Military School where young men and boys may be well prepared for College, the Naval or Military Academies or business. The Principal will be assisted by a distinguished Corps of Instructors, and the School will be thoroughly equipped in every respect. Circulars will be ready for distribution september the 1st. session to begin Oct. the 1st.

Maj. R. J. BURGESS, Principal,
Late Prin. Cape Fear Military Academy,
20 aug12 dtf Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MACON, GA., August 12th, 1879.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO the trade of Georgia, Alabama and Florida that we have put in the old

Macon Mills

a complete system

PATENT MEDICINES

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

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DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

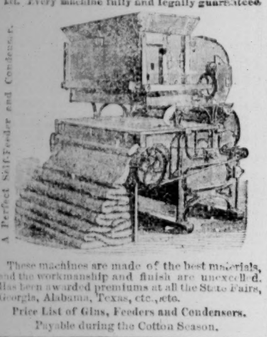
Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.



These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.
Payable during the Cotton Season.

Saw	Price of Gin.	Price of Gin with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	183.00
60 "	150.00	195.00	237.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Board ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. *Special terms to cash purchasers.* Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred Ex-planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at *Columbus, Georgia*, under the firm name of E. T. Taylor & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the best work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T. J. LOWE & BRO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
000 aug15 d&w7m

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 28, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN No. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	3 50 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western, Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 50 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Millen	2 15 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 05 p m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN No. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	5 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	8 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 40 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad for Montgomery with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 28 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	7 55 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 08 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 00 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Sunday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 aug15 d&w7m

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to September 25th, 1879, for each or all

PRIVILEGES OF THE FAIR GROUNDS

during the Fair and Races of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association, which will be held

Commencing October 20th and ending October 25th, 1879.

Where all the privileges are bid for by one person or company of persons, he or they must specify the amount offered in the total for each privilege.

Bids will be opened October 1st, 1879.

W. B. COX, President.
B. W. WRENN, Secretary. 201 sep12 d2w

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—There is good deal of sickness of a malarial type in Baldwin county.

—The caterpillars are at work in the cotton plantations of Baldwin county.

—A colored woman kicked up a row in church in Savannah Sunday night.

—Hogs are dying with cholera in the section roundabout Tifton.

—A bear has been seen in the neighborhood of Quitman recently.

—Sunday was a comparatively quiet day in Savannah, but the boys had some fun.

—They say John Templeton's Pinafore is the best ever seen outside of New York and Baltimore.

—One of the workmen recently injured in the Georgia railroad shops by the backing of a shifting engine is dead.

—The Union and Recorder thinks the cotton crop of that section will fall a good deal short of an average one.

—Lizzie, an eight year old daughter of George Bonner, of Baldwin county, was fatally burned the other day.

—The second crop of caterpillars has appeared in southern Georgia. The third crop will make an end of the cotton.

—Two Forsyth boys went to Macon the other day and were arrested as murderers. They were finally turned loose.

—A burly colored woman assaulted a little white girl on the streets of Savannah last Sunday evening.

—Three negroes engaged in a small riot in Savannah Saturday night and were placed in the jug.

—Mr. John Bales, of Camilla, fell from the bell-tower of the Baptist church last week and was instantly killed.

—Mrs. J. D. Alexander, wife of Colonel J. D. Alexander, of the Griffin News, is, we regret to learn, quite ill with fever.

—Early Sunday morning a Savannah negro who created a great disturbance by beating his alleged wife, was arrested by the police.

—Saturday night, in Savannah, a boisterous negro cut a white man in the back of the neck with a razor, inflicting a severe wound.

—The Columbus Enquirer-Sun comes to us enlarged and improved—an evidence of well-merited prosperity. The Enquirer is one of the best newspapers in the state.

—A careful perusal of this column will show that while some of the boys were out in Savannah Saturday night and Sunday the fun was not as wholesale as the week previous.

—A Dodge county man was severely kicked in the face by a mule the other day. The man's only offense was holding the halter while other parties were burning the mule's shoulders for fistula.

—In naming over the list of exhibitions to be held in Georgia this fall we omitted to mention the fifth annual fair of the Middle Georgia fair association to be held in Griffin, beginning October 13, and the Oconee county fair, mention of which has already been made in our local columns.

—The many friends of Major R. O. Banks all over the state will regret to learn of his death, which occurred at his home in Monroe county last Wednesday. His life was full of good deeds. His charity will outlive him, and his generous and cultured hospitality will long be remembered.

—The Forsyth Advertiser says that the Middle Georgia Baptist association of the colored people that was recently held in that place was largely attended by the colored people. Rev. T. B. Stewart, of Griswoldville, acted as moderator during the session of the association. Fifty-nine churches were represented, and one hundred and fifteen delegates were in attendance. The churches composing the association have a total membership of 8,087, and have baptized 510 members during the year.

—A correspondent of the Milledgeville Union and Recorder has some remarks on the negro dialect as it appears in the newspapers, which so far as they apply to "Uncle Remus" are eminently just and proper. It will not be considered invidious for the writer hereof to say that so far as the efforts of "Uncle Remus" to reproduce the dialect of the old plantation negro—the flavor and essence of his thought and style—are concerned, they are flat and dismal failures from beginning to end—no more representative in an artistic sense than the stale jokes of the end-man of a negro minstrel show.

—Exchange: Last week while a negro was digging a well on Mr. John Walter's place, near Albany, Ga., he suddenly began yelling out at the top of his voice for the bucket to be let down, which was quickly done, and the darkey was drawn up to the top of the well, trembling and panting, with eyes as white as cotton and as big as saucers. Investigation revealed a swift underground stream, rushing along underneath the spot where the negro had been digging. There was only a thin crust of earth between the negro and the stream, and it suddenly began to give way. The darkey could see and hear the water rushing below him. He escaped without injury, but his tools sank in the water and were lost.

The Cincinnati Southern.

Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 10th.

Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, publisher and proprietor of the Chattanooga Daily Times, is in the city, stopping at the Emery. Mr. Ochs came from Chattanooga over the Cincinnati Southern railway. He left Chattanooga Thursday, the 4th inst., and reached Somerset, Kentucky, Saturday night. Mr. Ochs was accompanied on the trip by Mr. H. L. Chapman, secretary of the Iron, Coal and Manufacturers' association of Chattanooga. These gentlemen rode on the construction train from Cincinnati junction (Boyce station) to Rock creek, in Tennessee—228 miles from Cincinnati and 98 miles from Chattanooga. At this point they took horses and rode to the head of the track of the northern division, which is at mile-post 204 from Cincinnati. There remains thirty-four miles of rail yet to be laid. The work of laying the rails is now delayed by the building of bridges at Rock creek, on the southern division, and at Bear creek, on the northern division. Mr. Ochs was told that it would take two weeks to build the bridges over Rock creek; and as to the bridge over Bear creek, the iron for it has not yet left Pittsburg. From conversations with contractors and engineers at almost every where that work is being done, Mr. Ochs is led to believe that the tracks will be connected at New river about the 15th of November, provided there is no unforeseen delay by the bridge builders. There are nearly eight hundred men employed south of New river.

Colored Politics in Virginia.

PETERSBURG, September 15.—The first colored political meeting for the discussion of the state debt opened in Harris street church to-day with a large attendance. The meeting was presided over by J. L. Thompson; was addressed by Captain John Hill and the chairman, who spoke in favor of readjustment, and by John Chessel and others, who advocated the McCulloch bill.

A Telegraphic Arrangement.

BUFFALO, September 15.—An agreement was entered into between the rival telegraph companies this afternoon whereby existing difficulties are for a time at an end. All suits are to be dismissed without cost to either party; there is to be no prosecution of employes of either company and both companies agree to in no way hinder the other in the prosecution of its work, the agreement to remain in force one year.

—The deserved popularity of cooked fresh beef put up by the Boston Beef Packing Company is owing to its purity and excellencies. No cooking required.

The Influence of Climate.

The influence of climate upon a constitution subjected to a trying change of atmospheric conditions, in water, and in food, is often marked and disastrous. Disorders of the bowels and of the liver, frequently terminating fatally, are prone to attack the tourist by land or voyager by sea in unaccustomed latitudes—more particularly those near the equator. The best medicinal protection against irregularities of the bowels, stomach and liver, not only from the above, but whatever cause arising, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in wide and increasing demand in sultry portions of this hemisphere, and also in the tropics. Travelers, emigrants, dwellers and temporary sojourners in malarious districts use it very extensively as a safe-guard.

sep17 dst wed fri sun &wkysep23

H. CASTLEMAN,

STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE,

Atlanta 7 per cent Bonds; Atlanta 8 per cent Bonds; Central Railroad Stock.

WANTED.

Eagle Factory Stock; Georgia Railroad Stock; Southwestern Railroad Stock.

125 sep7 d1f head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 16, 1879.

The bond and stock market is quiet.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'ks 7s	100@102
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s	100@102
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Augusta City 7s	101@102
So. Car. vall'd 6s	80@ 82	S'av. City 8s, new	67@ 69
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by ga & Cant. R. R.	110@112	Macon City	62@ 65
		Columbus City	70@ 72
		Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	79@ 81	South Wes R R.	101@103
Central R. R.	63@ 65	Atlanta St'rt RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.81½; short 4.83½. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Evening.—Money active at 7. Exchange $4.81½@4.82. Governments quiet; new fives 102½; four and a half per cents 104¾; four per cents 102. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	119	Chicago & N. W.	81½
Erie	27¾	Preferred	100½
Lake Shore	91¾	Rock Island	130½
Illinois Central	90¾	Western Union	98¾
Pittsburg	109¾		

Subtreasury balances—Coin.....$141,171,224 Currency.....$30,799,866

LONDON, September 16—4:30 p. m.—Consols 97 9-16; Erie 27¾.

PARIS, September 16—4:30 p. m.—Rentes 85f. 67½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 16, 1879.

The New York market opened this morning a little below yesterday's close with a general decline following, which, by the close this evening resulted in a moderate loss for the day. We refer to our table for full particulars of the fluctuations. New York closed weak with sales of 99,000 bales. Spots are quiet, having declined ⅛c, making 12 3-16. Sales to consumers amount to 1,015 bales; net receipts at all the ports amount to 34,912 bales; exports 7,060 bales; stock 81,827 bales.

Liverpool closed easier with sales of 6,000 bales, of which 4,900 were American.

The market for future deliveries has been quite active here to-day, and liberal transactions are reported. Spots 10⅝c for middlings.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	65
Air Line Railroad	—
Georgia Railroad	15
Central Railroad	56
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	26
Total	163
Receipts previously	750
Total	913
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	1,162

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	—
Shipments previously	303
Total	303
Stock on hand	859

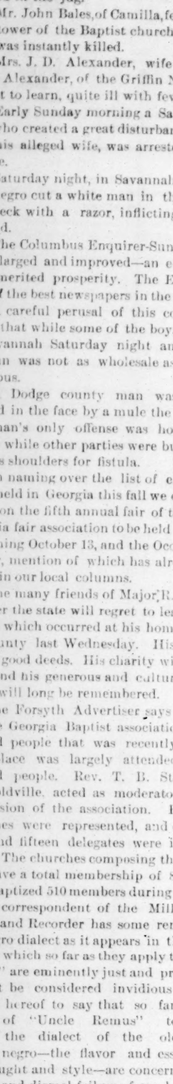
The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	163
Receipts same day last year	421
Showing a decrease of	258
Receipts since September 1, 1879	1,162
Receipts same time 1878	4,163
Showing a decrease of	3,001

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	303
Shipments for same time last year	1,077
Showing a decrease of	774



By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 16.—noon — Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6⅞; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 8,150; American 2,200; futures opened steady; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6⅝; September and October delivery 6⅝; October and November delivery 6 7-32; also 6 3-16; November and December 6 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, September 16—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 11-16; middling Orleans 6 13-16; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 19-32; September and October delivery 6 15-32; December and January delivery 6; February and March delivery 6; futures firmer with more buyers at last quotations. Manchester market firm.

LIVERPOOL, September 16—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 4,900 bales; futures easier.

NEW YORK, September 16—Cotton easy; middling uplands 12 3-16; middling Orleans 12 5-16; sales 1,015 bales; net receipts none; gross 9,376; consolidated net receipts 12,215; exports to Great Britain 2,649.

GALVESTON, September 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 2,245 bales; gross 2,558; sales 65; stock 13,303; exports coastwise 150.

NORFOLK, September 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 683 bales; gross 298; stock 725; sales —; exports coastwise 621.

BALTIMORE, September 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 8 bales; gross 10; sales 10; stock 909; exports coastwise 28.

BOSTON, September 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 429 bales; gross 502; sales none; stock 1,288; exports to Great Britain 1,769.

WILMINGTON, September 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 818 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 993; exports coastwise 58.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts none; gross 13 bales; sales 113; to spinners 210; stock 542.

SAVANNAH, September 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; low middlings 10 11-16; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 4,047 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 11,104; exports coastwise 2,000.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Cotton easier; good demand; middling 11¼; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary not quoted; net receipts 627 bales; gross 710; sales 1,000; stock 9,691.

MOBILE, September 16.—Cotton weak; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 687 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 2,760; exports coastwise 455.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, September 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 797 bales; shipments —; sales 463.

CHARLESTON, September 16.—Cotton in fair demand at lower rates; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 2,176 bales; gross —; sales 1,200; stock 6,737; exports coastwise 2,242.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 16, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 16—Flour—Western markets reported active and buoyant and prices of an upward tendency. The market is steady and firm at prices below: fancy $6.00@$7.00; extra family $5.25@$5.50; extra $4.50@$4.75. Wheat—The Chicago market has been very irregular to-day, and the close shows the market to have declined. October closed yesterday at 95c and to-day at 94½c, a loss of 1c. November closed yesterday at 96½c and to-day at 95¾c, showing also a loss of 1c. Chicago receipts for the day are larger than usual and amount to 301,405 bushels; shipments 190,159 bushels. The local future delivery market has been very active to-day, and the market has shown fair opportunities for speculators. No spots offered here. The following are millers' buying prices: Tennessee choice white and amber $1.10@$1.12; Tennessee medium $1.00@$1.05; Georgia choice white and amber 90c@$1.00; low grades 85c. Corn—A few small fluctuations are reported by Chicago. The corn markets of the west continue very steady and without material changes. Chicago reports receipts today 26,169 bushels; shipments 194,852 bushels. The local market is firm and steady with small stocks offering. We quote as follows: 70c for choice white in sacks and 65c for yellow. Oats—Are in fair demand at quotations; feed 45c; seed 50@55c.

BALTIMORE, September 16.—Flour active; Howard street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.75; City Mills superfine $6.25@$5.75; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $5.75@$6.00; Patapsco family $6.00. Wheat, southern firm and fairly active; western active, strong and higher; southern red $1.10@$1.15; amber $1.16@$1.20; No. 1 Maryland $1.21; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.17½; September $1.17¾@$1.17⅝; October $1.15½@$1.17¾; November $1.15½@$1.15¾; December $1.15½@$1.15¾. Corn, southern lower for white; western strong; southern white 57; yellow 52; western mixed spot 51; September 50½@50¾; October 49@49¾; November 48¾@48¾. Oats strong and fairly active; southern 34@35; western white 34@35; western mixed 32@33; Pennsylvania 34@35. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $15.00@$15.50.

NEW YORK, September 15—Flour a shade firmer on low grades with a fairly active inquiry, market closing firm; southern firm; moderate demand, common to fair extra $4.75@$5.35; good to choice extra $5.40@$7.00. Wheat feverish and unsettled; opening ½c@1c better; was afterward heavy; closing firmer and fairly active; ungraded winter red $1.11@$1.13; No. 2 do $1.11½@$1.11¾; No. 2 $1.13½@$1.16¾. Corn fairly active and 1@1½c higher; ungraded 48@49; No. 2 47½ in store, 48¾@49 afloat. Oats a shade stronger and more active; No. 3 32¾; No. 2 white 33¾@33¾; No. 2 white 34¾@35. Hay, shipping 50. Hops in fair demand; yearlings 7@18.

ST. LOUIS, September 16—Flour higher and stiff; double extra fall $4.40@$4.40; treble extra fall $4.60@$4.75; family $4.80@$4.90; choice to fancy $5.00@$5.50. Wheat opened higher with a large speculative and milling demand; advanced rapidly, but subsequent y declined and closed weak; No. 2 red fall 97¾@97⅞, closing at 95¾ cash; September 98⅞; October 99¾@$1.00½; No. 3 do. 94@94¼. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 32 cash; 31¾@32⅝ October; 30¾@30¾ all the year. Oats higher; No. 2 24@24¾ cash; 24 October; 24¼@24⅜ November.

CHICAGO, September 16—Wheat active, firm and higher; closed weak; No. 1 Chicago spring 99; No. 2 do. 94¼ cash; No. 3 do. 99; rejected 78. Corn in fair demand and higher, closing easier; 34¼ cash; 35 October; 34⅜ November; rejected 33¼@33¾. Oats unsettled and generally higher; closed heavy; 23¾@24 cash; 24¼ October; 25½ November; rejected 21. At the close corn was active and lower; 34 September; 31½@34½ October; 32¾ November. Barley active but lower; 24⅝ October; 27⅝ asked November.

LOUISVILLE, September 16—Flour firm; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $3.50@$4.00; A No. 1 $4.50@$4.75; fancy $5.00@$5.75; patents $6.00@$7.00. Wheat active, firm and higher; red and amber sc. Corn in good demand; white 44; mixed 38. Oats higher; white 27; mixed 23½.

CINCINNATI, September 16—Flour firm; family $4.60@$5.75. Wheat easier but not quotably lower; 96@$1.02. Corn dull at 37@37½. Oats firm in good demand; No. 2 mixed 25; No. 2 white 29.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Lime—A good and steady business is reported, and the market continues to move along from week to week without much variation. We quote: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 85c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 per bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 per bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 per bbl.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Leather—Nothing new from eastern markets. The local market is firm with trade in boots and shoes active. We quote hemlock sole, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 24c; good white oak sole 32@33c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness leather 28@30 c.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Paper—Business is good and prices are steady at quotations. Manilla paper No. 1 8¼@9½; No. 2 7c per lb; No. 3 6c per lb; wrapping 4½ per lb; straw 2½ per lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6¼@7; for wheat, 8@8½; second-hand 5½, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Hides—The market is very firm and prices have moved a fraction higher; stocks are small and receipts are light; demand good at prices quoted: Dry flint 11@11½c; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 7@7½.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Bagging—Our supply is ample and sales are very good and still improving, and we may say the season has fairly opened. We quote 1¼ lbs 10½c; 2 lbs 11¾c.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Wool—There is no change to report either here or in eastern markets. Stocks are very limited. We quote washed 20@30c; unwashed 2@6.5c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@35c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Hay—There is a good demand for hay at present. We quote choice Timothy $1.12½@$1.15; choice mixed $1.10; prime mixed $1.00@1.05.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Wool firm with a moderate trade; domestic fleece 33@43; pulled 20@40; unwashed 15@32; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Iron Ties—In active request at prices below: pieced $1.65@$1.70; whole ties $2.65.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Peas—Very scarce. We quote clay peas $1.10@$1.25; white peas in poor demand.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Rye—There is a better inquiry of late. We quote at 95c@$1.00.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.00@$1.05 for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, September 16—Rosin dull at $1.25@$1.30. Turpentine firmer at 26½.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Wheat Bran—In moderate demand at 75@80c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Provisions are quiet in the west. Chicago shows a slight decline in clear rib sides for October, the market opening at 4.82½ and closing at 4.85. Hog receipts to-day amount to 17,000. The local market is very firm and active, though sales are not so large as on some days last week. Clear rib sides are quoted at 6c. Bacon—Market firm and active at quotations. Canvassed meats in fair demand; sides 6½@6¾c; hams 8@9c; shoulders 5½; sugar-cured hams 10½@11½c; breakfast bacon, 8@8½c; dried sugar-cured beef 11@12c. Mess Pork—There was the same loss reported for October as took place in clear rib sides—viz., 2½ points. Lard—A decline of 5 points for October is reported to-day as having taken place in Chicago. Our local market is quite active, but stocks are not very large. We quote as follows: tierces, leaf, 8½; refined 7¾@8; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9½.

NEW YORK, September 16—Pork firmer and moderately active; new mess, spot, quoted at $8.90@$9.00; December $8.90. Middles firmer; long clear 5¾; short clear nominal; long and short clear 5¾. Lard opened firmer; subsequently declined a trifle; closed strong and fairly active; prime steam, spot 6.13@6.17½; October 6.20@6.20½; December 5.90@5.92½.

CINCINNATI, September 16—Pork firm at $8.50@8.75. Lard in good demand; current make 5.72½. Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4.90; clear sides 5. Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders 4; clear ribs 5½; clear sides 5¾.

BALTIMORE, September 16.—Provisions strong; Mess pork $9.75. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3¾ clear rib sides 5; packed, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5½. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 6; hams 9@11¾. Lard—Leaf, refined 7¾.

LOUISVILLE, September 15—Provisions excited and advancing. Pork $8.75. Lard higher; choice leaf in tierces 8; do. keg 8½. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 5¼; clear sides 5¾. Bacon strong; shoulders 3¼; clear ribs 5½; clear sides 5¾. Sugar-cured Hams 9@10½.

ST. LOUIS, September 16—Pork higher at $8.75@$8.85. Bulk Meats higher; clear ribs 4.90@5—latter for choice winter; clear sides 5.15. Bacon higher; clear ribs 5½@5¾; clear sides 5.70@5¾. Lard stronger at 5.85.

CHICAGO, September 16—Pork strong and higher; $8.50 cash. Lard strong and higher; 5.85 cash. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 3.40; clear ribs 5.10; clear sides 5.10.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 16.—The market is firm and active, though prices are undergoing no changes. Coffee—Is steady at quotations: Rio 12@17½c; old government Java 28@33c. Roasted Coffee—Old government Java 30@35c; best Rio 20½; choice and fair 18@19. Sugars—Market firm and active at prices quoted: A sugar 9½; granulated 9¾; cut loaf 10¾; powdered 10¾; extra C 9; yellow 7¾@8½; New Orleans 7¾@9¾. Molasses—hhds 20; tierces 22; barrels 22. Syrup—Sorghum is a slow sale at 30@50c. New Orleans choice 50c; do. prime 45c; do. good 42½; rebolled 45@70; refined 40@50. Tea—Market firm; green tea is of an upward tendency; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; Imperial and Gunpowder 30@50; Young Hyson 35@75; English Breakfast 30@35. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 60. African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20 @$1.25; mustard, best, 80; medium 34@40; fine 20@30. Crackers—Market steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7½; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 7½; ginger snaps 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50. No 3 do $4.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$3.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Soda—kegs 4c; boxes 5c. Rice—In good demand at quotations; fair 7¾; good 7¾c; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, September 16—Coffee firm and quiet: Rio quoted at 11¾@15¾ cargoes; 12@16½ job lots; steamer America arrived to-day with 31,566 bags. Sugar higher and strong; centrifugal 7⅝; fair refining Cuba 6⅞; fair to good refining quoted at 6⅞@6 15-16; prime 7; refined firmer with a fair inquiry; standard A 8⅜; granulated 8¾; powdered 8¾; crushed 8¾. Molasses unchanged. Rice, fair jobbing sales and steady; Carolina 6¾@7⅜; Louisiana 6¼@7¼.

CINCINNATI, September 16—Sugar firm; hards 8@8¾; A white 8¾@8¾; New Orleans 6¾@7⅜.

BALTIMORE, September 17—Coffee firm: Rio cargoes 11¾@13. Sugar firm; A soft 8¾@8¾.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, September 16.—Eggs—Scarce and in demand at 14@15c. Lots are usually taken on arrival. Butter—The market contains a heavy supply of low grade Tennessee butter, which is selling from 8@12c; choice is not so plentiful as it has been, and is now offered at 14@16c. Buyers seem to prefer butter in small packages. Poultry—Is dull with ample stock now offered. We quote no changes; large sizes sell for 14@15c; medium 10@13c; small 8@10c; hens in fair request at 25c; chicks 15c. Sweet Potatoes—In fair demand at 60@70c per bushel; stocks moderate. Irish Potatoes—The market is not heavily stocked, and the prices to-day are the same as on yesterday. We quote choice eastern or western $3.0c; Tennessee $2.00@$2.50 per barrel. Dried Fruit—Our dealers report receipts very small, not being up to the present time one-tenth as heavy as for the corresponding date last year, and it is generally believed that the dried fruit crop will fall much below last year's production. There is not much prospects for much higher markets on account of this falling off, as the old crop is by no means exhausted, and in some places stocks are quite heavy. No changes have occurred, and we quote as follows: unpeeled peaches 3@3½c; peeled 9@9½c. Wax—Is dull at 19@20c. Onions—Scarce and in good demand at $3 50 for choice eastern or western; Tennessee are selling at $1.00 per bushel. Cabbage—In light demand; prices not established. Feathers—Very scarce; choice white geese, new, 45@50

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 11-16d; in New York at 12 3-16c in Atlanta at 10½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary barometer and temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, September 16, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.03	69	45	N. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.05	74	56	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.0	76	52	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.0	76	64	N. E	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.0	77	65	S. E.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
Key West	29.98	83	83	E.	Gent	0.0	Cloudy.
Mootie	30.07	71	89	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.07	68	84	.....	Calm	0	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	77	69	N. W	Light	.00	Hazy.
Savannah	30.05	74	76	S.	Light	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 25, inclusive High, 26 to 50, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 16, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.02	61	77	N.	Gentle	.0	Clear.
11 34	29.99	75	50	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.96	78	38	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
4.06	29.93	78	38	N. W.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.00	71	57	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.01	69	65	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 29.990 | Maximum ther..... .78
Mean daily ther..... 70.2 | Minimum ther..... .66
Mean daily humid..... 57.3 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMENTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE | CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St., & RETAIL. | ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the fastness of our claim to superiority. sep7 marp3 73 dly C. & Co.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 17, 1879

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Amos T. Akerman is in the city.

—Judge Lyon, of Macon, is in the city.

—J. T. Jerry, of Burlington, Iowa, is in the city.

—C. A. King, of Forsyth, is visiting Atlanta.

—W. H. Stiles, of Cartersville is in the city.

—Miss Sallie Dick, of Marietta, is visiting the family of Mr. S. M. Inman in Atlanta.

—Mrs. I. N. Boykin, and Mrs. C. B. Wright, of Macon, are in the city visiting Mrs. T. C. Boykin.

—Dudley W. DuBose, ex-member of congress and president First national bank, Washington, is in the city.

—J. Frank Warren, late cashier of the Swannanoa hotel, Asheville, N. C., passed through Atlanta yesterday.

—Wm. A. Brown left for Nashville yesterday, for the purpose of attending the various race meetings that are to come off in that circuit during the next two weeks.

—George J. Johnson, the well-known and popular bill-poster, is away on an extended tour advertising the fair, and looking after the interests of the North Georgia stock and fair association.

—Mr. H. T. McDaniel, formerly city engineer of Atlanta, has accepted the position of assistant engineer on the Cincinnati Southern railway, and has commenced work. The many friends of Mr. McDaniel in Atlanta, will be glad to learn of his success.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Ed. Bechtold writes poetry.

—Fall goods are rapidly falling in.

—Advertise in the big trade issue—out October 1st.

—Remember the big trade issue out October 1st. Let the people know your business.

—Mary had a little hen, but had no eggs to set her; so Mary killed her little hen, and Mary, Mari-etta. That's poultry for you.

—To the oft-repeated query, "where are the flowers—the fair young flowers?" it is sadly replied that they are absent under leave.

—Regrets were general last night that Senators Hill and Gordon were not present at the Hood concert. They were both expected and the crowd was disappointed.

—It makes a man shudder to pass under Broad street bridge while wagons are passing over it. It shakes so. The county should remember that the fall season is upon us.

—Willie Jones has returned to the city after an extended trip through the stock raising sections of the west. He reports the prospects good for a fine live stock trade in Atlanta this fall and winter. Yesterday he had out for exercise a handsome pair of black steppers which he purchased for his own use.

Templeton's Star Alliance.

John Templeton's Star Alliance company will reach Atlanta Thursday, and appear at DeGive's opera house on that evening, when "Prince Napoleon, or the Battle Field in Zululand," will be rendered. John Templeton is Georgia's favorite and always succeeds in pleasing his audience wherever assembled.

His company will appear here three nights with a matinee Saturday afternoon, when the popular Pinafore will be rendered in good style. The company is composed of thirty-five excellent performers. The Star Alliance company has been receiving flattering success wherever it has appeared. The Lynchburg, (Va.,) News of Tuesday last says:

"The Templeton Star Alliance treated our people last night to an artistic and decidedly meritorious performance at the opera house. Without detriment to any other company that has appeared upon our boards, we feel justified in saying that the play throughout was the best presentation of Pinafore we have yet seen. Every character was thoroughly represented, Fay Templeton taking the most difficult part, except one, in the entire play, but she is a genius, and it is impossible to say what she may not yet accomplish. Her acting is as natural as nature's self, and the little girl who can successfully produce the character of Ralph Rackstraw is no ordinary actress. Little Buttercup was splendidly rendered by Miss Alice Vane, Dick Deadeye was an amusing character, faithfully reproduced, and little Lady Lee made a splendid midshipmite. She has a bright future before her. Sir Joseph Porter and Captain Corcoran were admirably presented, and Miss Sexton could not have been excelled as Josephine. She is admirably adapted to the character, and Miss Fuller, as the ancient aunt, was a brilliant success."

The Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

September 16, 1879.

Southwestern circ't.	46	Middle circuit	4
Pataula circuit	20	Ocmulgee circuit	17
Chattahoochee circ't	32	Brunswick circuit	8
Macon circuit	23	Eastern circuit	23
Flint circuit	28	Northern circuit	11
Coweta circuit	10	Atlanta circuit	47
Rome circuit	21		
Cherokee circuit	8		
Augusta circuit	20		218

After delivering opinions, the court resumed the regular order of business.

Roberts et ux, vs. Smith, clerk, mandamus, vs. Clerk to send up record, from Laurens. Argued. E. N. Broyles, for movants. Rollin A. Stanley, by Jackson & Lumpkin, for respondent.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

c. 23. Jackson Sellers, alias Sellers Jackson, vs. The State. Murder, from Lee. Lewis Arnheim, for plaintiff in error. R. M. Ely, attorney-general; C. B. Hudson, solicitor-general; D. H. Pope; Hawkins & Hawkins, for the state.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Hudson, court adjourned until 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED SEPT. 16, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Logan E. Bleckley, Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Morgan vs. Twitty et al. Injunction, from Mitchell.

JACKSON, J.

The bill of exceptions brings up the refusal of the chancellor to grant an injunction. It appears therein that the chancellor had before him, in addition to answers of the defendants, certain affidavits. These affidavits are referred to in the bill of exceptions in the following language, as the evidence which the chancellor had before him, to-wit: "The bill filed in said case by complainant and amendment thereto, with the affidavits of E. H. Shackleford, W. H. Brinsbury, H. C. Dasher, James Morgan, and transcript of city council record of Camilla, Ga., and the answers and affidavits attached thereto of defendants, which bill, amendment, answers and affidavits compose the record in this case, and are hereby referred to and made part of this bill of exceptions." The certificate of the chancellor is dated June 19, 1879, and that of the clerk to the record July 1, 1879. According to the ruling of this court in Colquitt, governor, vs. Solomon, July term, 1878, pamph. p. 50, and the case of City of Atlanta vs. Glover, July term, 1878, pamph. p. 128, the writ of error must be dismissed. These affidavits constitute no part of the record of the case, and should have been exhibited to the bill of exceptions and identified by the judge's signature oneach of them as the identical affidavits which were before him, or incorporated in the bill of exceptions with the certificate of the judge after them, or at all events should have borne his signature when filed in the clerk's office.

Moreover, if the record could be referred to in order to identify the affidavits, the record appears to have been made up on the 1st of July whilst the bill of exception is dated the 19th of June; so that when the judge signed the bill of exceptions it can not be inferred that he referred to the transcript sent up here in this case and the case of the city of Atlanta vs. Glover, before cited, covers this in that respect.

This court cannot review the decision of the chancellor unless it has all the evidence before it which he had, and it must appear from the bill of exceptions incorporated therein, or exhibits thereto with the sign manual of the judge thereon, what identical evidence was before him in the form of affidavits when he pronounced judgment for or against the application for injunction. See also Woolbright vs. Wall 60 Ga., 595.

The writ of error is dismissed.

C. O. Davis; F. T. Cullins; DuPont Guerry, for plaintiff in error.

Jas. H. Stence; Jas. H. Scaife; I. A. Bush; Jackson & Lumpkin, for defendants.

Dupon et al. vs. McLaren, administrator. Ejectment, from Dougherty.

JACKSON, J.

1. The bill of exceptions may be amended so as to conform to the record where there is a misnomer in said bill of exceptions of the Christian names of the parties. Code 4288, 3483.

2. To recover in ejectment on a demise in the name of persons claiming to be heirs at law of the grantee, it must appear either that such persons are the only heirs at law, so as to recover all the land, or how many heirs at law there are, so that those suing may designate and recover their part or share of he land sued for.

Judgment affirmed.

D. A. Vason; C. B. Wooten, for plaintiff in error.

R. F. Lyon; Warren & Hobbs, for defendant.

Knight vs. Jones. Illegality, from Decatur.

JACKSON, J.

The defendant in execution, arresting the same by illegality on the ground that he was not served in the suit, must allege and prove in his traverse of the return of the sheriff, that he made such traverse at the next term of the court after he had notice of the sheriff's return, especially where he is sworn as a witness.

Judgment reversed.

D. McGill; John E. Donaldson; O. G. Gurley, for plaintiff in error.

Fleming & Russell, for defendant.

Steininger vs. Williams. Distress warrant, from Decatur.

JACKSON, J.

1. A contract establishing the relation of landlord and tenant for one year, though made before the year begins, may be in parol.

2. If within the statute of frauds, possession thereunder and payment of rent for two months, would take the contract out of the operation of the statute.

3. The evidence is conflicting, but there is enough to support the verdict, and in such case this court will not control the discretion of the judge who tried the case and refused the new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Fleming & Russell; Gurley & Thomas, for plaintiff in error.

Jno. E. Donalson; E. B. Bower, for defendant.

Tison vs. Myrick, et al. Ejectment, from Worth.

JACKSON, J.

Where the judge presiding certifies that he declined to pass upon the merits of a motion for new trial in a case tried before another judge, because the brief of evidence was not approved by said judge at the time agreed upon by counsel, and no rule nisi was granted by said judge, and where these facts are verified by the record, and the presiding judge refused the new trial for the above reasons, this court has no option but to affirm the judgment, there being no motion for a rule nisi or to perfect the brief of evidence. The plaintiff in error must show error, and to that end he must have the brief of evidence and motion for new trial duly verified, so that the court below may pass intelligently upon his case, and this court intelligently review it.

Judgment affirmed.

H. Morgan, for plaintiff in error.

D. A. Vason; L. P. D. Warren, for defendant.

Newman vs. Reagan. Complaint, from Dougherty.

JACKSON, J.

1. An employer is not bound to discharge his clerk immediately on the bad conduct of the clerk coming to his knowledge; he may wait a reasonable time before taking such extreme measure, and what is a reasonable time in each case is a question of fact for the jury.

2. If the clerk either negligently or for want of capacity, make mistakes about his master's business detrimental to the latter's interest, the master may discharge him, and need not wait until the mistakes of the clerk work very great damage to him.

3. When the discharged clerk sues for his wages, the master may recoup damage done him by the clerk in the course of the business about which he was engaged and which he contracted to do, and may on proper pleadings introduce evidence showing loss of goods or of customers by the conduct of the clerk and the damage, if any, resulting therefrom.

4. The great questions in the case are: was the clerk discharged bone fide on the part of the master for bad conduct, or was he discharged because the business season was over, and were charges of bad conduct mere pretexts for the discharge; and if rightfully discharged, how much did the misconduct of the clerk damage the employer, to be deducted by way of recoupment from the wages of the clerk?

Judgment reversed.

H. Morgan; Lewis Arnheim, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope, for defendant.

Jones et. al. vs. Watson. Petition to foreclose mortgage, from Doughterty.

JACKSON J.

1. The legal title of an instrument as follows: "I acknowledge myself indebted to the Southwestern Baptist association in the sum of $325 for money due by me as treasurer of said association, and which I have used this year in the purchase of plantation supplies for myself and my family supplies, which sum I promised to pay said association on the first day of October next with interest," is in the association; if a body corporate the suit thereon should be in the corporate name; if not incorporated in the name of the members as partners.

2. Amendments cannot be made to a suit so as to make new parties thereto, except in cases expressly authorized by law and this in not such a case.

Judgment affirmed.

Warren & Hobbs, for plaintiff in error.

Wooten & Jones, for defendant.

Cross vs. The State. Simple larceny, from Lee.

JACKSON, J.

1. Evidence to the effect that a hog was heard to squeal, that the witness ran to him, that defendant ran off from him, that the hog was dead—being knocked in the head, is enough to show the taking and carrying away with intent to steal. Lundy vs. The State, 60 Ga. 143; Williams vs. The State, 60 Ga. 367.

2. The allegata and probata sufficiently agree where the hog is described as black spotted and weighing twenty-five pounds, and proven to be of that weight and having black spots, though sandy colored generally. It makes no difference that the special presentment charges that the hog's mark was unknown, and the proof is that he was in mark of the witness who owned and identified him.

3. The fact that a grand juror's name is on the minutes of the court, as properly drawn, is a sufficient reply to an exception to the indictment that his name was not in the jury box.

Judgment affirmed.

Simmons & Simmons, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Hudson, solicitor general, for the state.

Long et al vs. Mitchell. Demurrer, from Lee.

JACKSON J.

1. Though the heirs of an estate, if all be of age, may distribute it so far as they are concerned, and by agreement among themselves have a consent decree informally rendered at chambers so as to bind themselves, yet such decree will not bind a creditor without notice and no party thereto. The release of the executor by such decree from his trust will not discharge him, so far as such creditor is concerned.

2. Whatever may be the general rule in regard to judgment creditors seeking in equity to subject property distributed to the heirs at law being required not only to set out the judgment but the entire pleadings antecedent to it, and to develop the character of the debt as that of the estate, yet where one of the distributees is the executor against whom the judgment was rendered, and the bill and exhibits show that he claims and is in possession of much of the estate under the distribution himself, it is unnecessary to do so. He was served with notice to answer to the debt before the judgment at law was had, and it was his business then to ascertain its nature and to defend it. If the other heirs are not estopped from attacking the debt as that of the estate, he at least is so estopped.

3. The demurrer being general as to all the defendants, including the executor against whom the judgment was rendered, would have been properly overruled, but that there is no allegation of the insolvency of the administrator, and the remedy, without such allegation, is complete at law. See 60 Ga. 500.

Judgment reversed with leave to amend if so advised.

R. F. Lyon; W. A. Hawkins, for plaintiffs in error.

Warren & Hobbs, for defendant.

Hollis et al. vs. Saulsbury, Respass & Co. Rule vs. Sheriff, from Lee.

JACKSON, J.

The sheriff levied a mortgage fi. fa. upon corn of the defendant, having in his hands no other execution against defendant, it was sold as perishable property by order of the ordinary, under section 3618 of the code, and bid in by the defendant in fi. fa., and knocked off to him; an agreement was then made between the defendant and the sheriff that if defendant would pay up the principal, interest and costs on the mortgage fi. fa., he should have the corn, otherwise the agent of plaintiffs in the mortgage execution, who was the next highest bidder, was to have it at his bid; defendant paid off the mortgage fi. fa. and took the corn. On a rule against the sheriff by the plaintiff in the mortgage fi. fa., which was returnable to Sumter superior court, and to a term not yet held, older executions claimed the process of the corn in the sheriff's hands:

Held, 1. That the court of the county of the sheriff had jurisdiction to rule him, though the mortgage fi. fa. was returnable to a subsequent term of another county.

2. That the lien of the older judgment not in sheriff's hands was not divested by the sale and agreement between the sheriff and the defendant in execution—that the corn was still liable to be sold at their instance, and that the money was properly paid to the mortgage fi. fa. -56 Ga. 383; 17 Ga., 187.

Judgment affirmed.

Allen Fort; E. G. Simmons; G. W. Warwick, for plaintiffs in error.

Hall & Son, for defendants.

Jones vs. Tift. Case, from Dougherty.

JACKSON, J.

Where some of the facts proven by the plaintiff show negligence and indifference on the part of the proprietor of a toll bridge, engaged in repairing the same to the safety of a passenger crossing the bridge on foot, by direction of the toll-keeper, to whom he had paid fair in the morning to recross in his buggy in the evening, and other facts tend in some degree to rebut the conclusion that there was such negligence. It is for the jury and not the court to settle the doubt arising from such conflict, and a non-suit should not be awarded. See code 690; 59 Ga., 593.

Judgment reversed.

H. Morgan; L. P. D. Warren; C. B. Wooten, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope; S. Hall, for defendant.

Hull vs. Harris. Complaint, from Worth.

JACKSON, J.

Upon breach of a bond to make titles to land, where the purchaser buys up the outstanding title thereto, the measure of damages is what the outstanding title actually cost him; and on a suit by the vendor for the purchase money, such actual cost only can be set off against the note.

Judgment reversed.

Warren & Hobbs, for plaintiff in error.

D. H Pope, for defendant.

Stokes vs. Tift. Case, from Dougherty.

JACKSON, J.

1. The evidence being conflicting, but sufficient to uphold the verdict of the jury for either party, and the presiding judge having declined to set it aside, the rule of this court is inflexible not to interfere unless some error of the court on the trial is made to appear in the record.

2. If the proprietor of a toll bridge knows of a defect therein dangerous to passengers and likely to result in damage, and the dangerous defect is not exposed so that the passenger can also see it, and taking toll from the passenger allows him to cross without warning, the proprietor is liable for damages; alter, if the defect is not dangerous and likely to result in damage, but, in the judgment of the proprietor, slight and thought to have been safely repaired; and a request to charge which does not guard this distinction was properly refused. The proprietor of a bridge is only liable for ordinary care and diligence, and beyond this is not an insurer. 33 Ga. 47.

Judgment affirmed.

D. F. Hill, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope, for defendant.

Spence et al. vs. Ordinary, for the use. Suit on administrator's bond, from Mitchell.

JACKSON, J.

1. An administrator may sell for cash or credit, but he should take into consideration the interests of the estate, the creditors and heirs.

2. Due latitude should be allowed counsel in argument, and unless the court abuse its discretion therein this court will not interfere.

3. There is no presumption of law that it is to the best interest of an estate consisting in part of land that the estate should be wound up and the administration completed in twelve months.

4. Whether or not the administrator abused his discretion in extending credit is a question of fact for the jury.

Judgment reversed.

Scaife & Spence, for plaintiffs in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Smith et al. vs. White et al. Illegality, from Decatur.

JACKSON, J.

1. A judgment rendered in 1867 and execution issued thereon on the 8th day of November, 1867, was put by the act of 1869, under the Code as to limitation, and no entry being made on the fi. fa. until April 23d, 1875, the judgment is dormant.

2. Litigation between plaintiff in execution and his ward for possession and control of the fi. fa. will not prevent dormancy, nor will the death of either plaintiff or defendant prevent it.

Judgment affirmed.

Bower & Crawford, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendants.

Green vs. Weaver. Trespass, from Fannin.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The defendant having a mill pond and the plaintiff owning lands at the head of the pond, said lands extending up the stream to and beyond a certain fence, and the controversy being both as to whether the pond in fact damages the premises above the fence, and whether, if it does, the defendant has a right to inflict the damage, and an action similar to the present having been brought in 1873, and a recovery therein had by the plaintiff against the defendant, the judgment in that case is at least prima facie evidence against any right in the defendant which was or might have been litigated in that suit; the two actions differing only in this, that the former applied to damages alleged to have been sustained in and after April, 1873, and the latter to damages alleged to have been sustained in and after June, 1875.

2. A covenant stipulating that water shall not be raised so as to damage certain land, and if raised in the winter, shall be taken off in time for the crop in the spring, contemplates actual damage to the land; still, if the water be wrongfully raised in the winter and not taken off in the spring in due time, the owner of the land may have at least nominal damages for the vindication of his right.

Judgment reversed.

M. L. Smith; W. T. Day; C. J. Wellborn; C. D. Phillips; R. P. Lester, for plaintiff in error.

J. E. Alsobrook; W. P. Price, for defendant.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We will open this week some of the prettiest and finest Dress Goods ever on exhibition in Atlanta. Many new and beautiful goods already in.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We have now in Store of our new purchases the largest assortment and prettiest patterns of Carpets ever shown by us.

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CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW GOODS IN EVERY LINE.

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19 aug31 d2m top 3d 4th 5th col 5th page

THE TREASURY.

"Another Official Head Demanded."

The people of the state are anxiously waiting to ascertain whether the political world is to be enlivened by another impeachment. If necessary to the interests, overburdened as they already are by the enormous expense of ordinary legislation, they will cheerfully contribute the amount required. If unnecessary to the general weal, they are not disposed to waste from $80,000 to $100,000 to produce a scenic and dramatic display before the senate organized as a high court, presided over by the chief justice, and graced by the beauty of Georgia. Let us consider whether it is necessary, at this great cost, for the people of Georgia, by Mr. Managers, to impeach before the bar of the senate, the present treasurer.

Admit that Mr. Renfroe, since the adoption of the present constitution, violated its provisions by the receipt of commissions on the public deposits, it by no means follows that the house of representatives, under the oath of its members, is bound to impeach. This seems to be the question being debated in the minds of most of the gentlemen whose votes will determine this matter. Can it be supposed for a moment that the house, bound by such oath, is necessitated to impeach for every violation of law by a public officer? If so constrained, then the general assembly would be compelled to spend months of every session in impeaching public officers from justices of the peace upwards; for, under such a construction of the official oath of a member, no violation of law, however unintentional, by an officer of the state, could pass without this enormously expensive proceeding. The ordinary tribunals, supported at such an expense to the people, might as well be closed so far as public officers are concerned, the house of representatives metamorphosed into a grand jury, and the senate into a special traverse jury. Such a construction of the constitution is simply absurd.

The oath of a member of the general assembly is as follows: "I will support the constitution of this state and of the United States, and on all questions and measures which may come before me, I will so conduct myself, as will, in my judgment, be conducive to the interests and prosperity of this state." Impeachment, so far as the house is concerned, is a mere question of policy. Is it, in a particular case, "most conducive to the interests and prosperity of this state?" That is the question which each member, under his oath, must decide. The house is no grand jury the members of which are bound, under their oaths, to prosecute for every violation of law by a public officer, to which their attention may be called. Such a construction of the constitution would bankrupt the state. For there is scarcely a public officer who does not, at some time, violate some law either designedly or by mistake. In the immense mass of hasty legislation which has of past years been placed upon our statute books, there are many laws which the most accomplished lawyer would not undertake to construe at the peril of impeachment, for a contrary view being entertained by the general assembly would prove his ruin. The questions which should always present themselves to conscientious members when considering an impeachment, should be these: 1st. Has the officer charged violated any law? If not, the matter should terminate. 2d. If he has violated law, was it intentional? If unintentional, and if no disastrous consequences will ensue to the state, then the matter should end. 3d. If he has intentionally violated law for improper motives, as a matter of public policy, do the necessities of the case demand impeachment as the proper remedy? The senate has practically decided in its ruling on the demurrer in the Goldsmith case, that this matter is a question of policy, to be decided by the house. To establish this point the learned and accomplished managers directed most of their able arguments.

Now, in the case under consideration, what conceivable reason for impeachment or either party, and the presiding judge having declined to set it aside, the rule of this court is inflexible not to interfere.

The state has not lost a penny, and is not in danger of losing anything. The treasurer's office is in perfect condition. By his devotion to the public service, Mr. Renfroe has made an officer whose place, at the salary and under the onerous terms as to bond, etc., it will be next to impossible to fill. If his impeachment is necessary, why does not the majority report give some reason therefor? While it does not show that the public interests are in danger at some point? Would it not be well for the house to have before it the full particulars as to the condition of the treasury, as to the general administration of this department, etc., before it attempts to overwhelm a faithful public officer by an impeachment. If he has, since the constitution of 1877 was adopted, received commissions on the deposits to which he is not entitled, surely the state has a remedy to collect these sums without expending ten or twenty times the amount thereof in the unusual proceeding of impeachment. This violation of law can never occur again.

As to the Child's matter, if he was not entitled to the $247.00 paid him for the indorsement of the bonds and coupons of the Northeastern railroad, he can be removed, if such course be desirable, by the superior court of Fulton, or the city court of Atlanta, under section 3710 of the Code. But, as stated in the minority report of Mr. Redwine, 1½ cents has always been allowed treasurers for the signing of each bond and coupon. This amount has not yet been allowed Mr. Renfroe, but he contemplated applying therefore to the general assembly, and to save the state any expense on this account, he collected the amount due from the railroad, as the state had no interest in the indorsement, it being purely for the benefit of that corporation.

What intelligent member would dream of impeaching on account of the matter referred to in the majority report as having transpired, between Mr. Renfroe and the Georgia railroad? What public officer, from the highest in the state to the lowest, that does not attempt to serve his friends, and do do this even through the influence of his official position?

While this may be wrong theoretically and practically, do the aggregated people of Georgia desire to throw themselves in one mass upon a man who has perhaps been led too far by the kind impulses of a warm heart, and crush him out, and this though injury has resulted to no one?

The house displayed much wisdom in delaying this matter until Tuesday for consideration. "Make haste slowly" is a maxim that will be found valuable at this time. Legislation is sufficiently expensive without complicating with the unusual constitutional proceedings of impeachment. Since salaries have been reduced to a pittance, since we hear economy and reform from the lips of most people and all politicians, let it be considered well before from $80,000 to $100,000 of the people's money be expended for a grand forensic display when no practical good is to be obtained.

JUVENAL.

The Good Templars Grand Lodge.

CONYERS, GA., September 16.—Grand Lodge of Good Templars met at Masonic hall and was called to order by the G. W. C. T., W. A. Hansell, at precisely ten o'clock. The counsellor and vice templar absent. Fifty-eight applicants for the Grand Lodge degree. About one hundred and twenty-five members and representatives present. Reports of officers show the order in fine condition, there being a balance of cash and assets in the hands of the grand lodge officer of $458 45.

The session promises to be unusually harmonious. There will be a general reception of delegates by the citizens to-night at the Baptist church, Rev. H. Quigg. Response by the G. W. C. T. and others.

THE GEORGIA PENITENTIARY.

Dr. Tucker on the Dade Convict Camp.

Christian Index.

Much has been said about the penitentiary system of Georgia, and so far as we have seen, everything that has been said is unfavorable. It is declared that escapes are so very frequent that they have actually become common; that the food is insufficient in quantity and unsuitable in quality; that the accommodations are not such as convicts is excessive; that they are subjected to frequent and cruel chastisement; that no attention is paid to their health; that the death-rate among them is so great as to show a wanton disregard of human life on the part of the keepers; and that the only object of the lessees is to make as much money out of the convicts as they can, without regard to the comfort, health or lives of the latter, or to the good of society, or to the peace and dignity of the state. How much may have been said we do not know, but must presume that the above array of charges covers most of the complaints published, and are so in the form of sweeping charges preferred on the slightest grounds, or on grounds at all, but that of pity for the calumniators, and sorrow for the state of public mind which calls for and enjoys such things; and we are greatly confirmed in this by the evil of any until it has been proved.

We know very little about the penitentiary system of Georgia as a system, and have at present nothing to say either for or against it. Nor do we know anything of the condition and treatment of the convicts at the various points where they are placed, except at one point, of which we shall presently speak. Of course we have heard the wretched rumors with which it is the fashion to load the air in these evil days. They may or may not be true; probably not.

But some things we do know, and concerning these, we speak positively. We have visited the branch of the penitentiary at the Dade coal mines under charge of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown; much of what we shall say about it is the result of personal observation; the rest of our information is from official sources, and we are willing to be held personally responsible for its correctness.

DESCRIPTION.

We begin with a description of the place, as it was when we saw it some five years ago. There is a mountain 2,500 feet high: (we do not pretend to be accurate in our figures); 150 feet below the top of this mountain, and in its side, is an opening (it seems better to call it a hole), large enough to admit a wagon and horses, with some room to spare; this hole is the entrance to a tunnel which extends to the interior of the mountain to a depth of perhaps one-third of a mile, more or less; at that distance from the point of entrance this tunnel forks off into various branches, extending in all directions, the whole forming a net-work of subterraneous avenues. In these avenues the convicts are required to work. Of course the darkness is like that of Egypt, and each man is obliged to carry a little lantern fastened to his hat. There is no escape from this place; its rock-built walls, many feet in thickness, were laid by the great Architect of nature thousands of years ago, and, without some prodigious convulsion, they will stand until the end of time. The entrance is guarded by a few resolute and well armed men; no actual attempt to escape through this entrance has ever been made, nor probably ever will be. Since our visit another mine, opened long ago but abandoned, has again been worked, in another peak of the same mountain, and we are informed that our description of the one we saw will answer equally well, except in matters of detail, for the one we have not seen. All the convicts, however, do not work in the mines; some of them are employed at the coke ovens, which are in the open air; but, strange to say, they do not like this employment, as well as they like the work in the mines. A few of them are engaged in agriculture for purposes which will hereinafter appear.

THE LODGINGS.

Before night the prisoners are marched out under strong guard and are confined in a suitable building, from which escape would at least be very difficult. The sleeping bunks are arranged side by side, ample room being allowed to each; and each convict is fastened by a small chain to one huge cable chain, which extends longitudinally through the whole building at the foot of the bunks and at right angles with them. Outside of this building is a picket fence, perhaps fifteen or sixteen feet high, and around the building an armed guard is stationed. The expense of maintaining this guard, day and night, is about eleven hundred dollars per month. As a matter of fact the number of escapes has been much smaller than when the convicts were closely confined within walls at Milledgeville. During the whole period of five years only two have escaped without recapture: one of these, it is believed, is now serving a term in the Alabama penitentiary for crimes committed in that state, and the other it is to be hoped, will be recaptured. At the time of our visit there was only one solitary convict there; there are now several. These buildings are warmed in winter and always ventilated, and each man is allowed a mattress and two blankets.

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF CONVICTS.

At this place there are now about three hundred convicts; as their places become vacant by expiration of term or otherwise, they are filled by others supplied by the state according to the terms of contract, they are able-bodied men; no women among them, and none are allowed; the contract with the state requires that the whole number of convicts shall be supplied to the Dade coal company for twenty years, and none are sent to this place except those who, having been committed very great crimes, are sentenced for long periods. Most of them are negroes or mulattoes, but there are some white men, and all are treated exactly alike, with no distinction on account of race, color, or previous conditions, or future prospects, or social relations. Death and the penitentiary are great levelers, and in this case they are equally so.

Certain compensations are allowed for good conduct or in cases of sickness, but for no other reasons. The rewards of merit are equally accessible to all. But no soft places are provided for any. No carpeted rooms, no separate lodgings and no private tables are allowed. All, whether black or white, high or low, must take their chance together. Little luxuries, such as tobacco, etc., are allowed to convicts, it their friends choose to supply them. Sometimes a small compensation in money is allowed to the convicts for extra work, if they choose to do it. One or two positions in the service are easier than the rest; this arises from necessity, and the places are filled on the ground of capacity and merit.

PUNISHMENTS.

It is no slander, we suppose, to say that these three hundred men are a gang of scoundrels; three of most abandoned and desperate character; men on most or all of whom moral influences have but little effect, and who cannot be controlled except by fear of brute-force. In cases of insubordination the convicts are whipped. But only one man is allowed to do the whipping; this is the captain of the guard. If punishment should be excessive or improper it would be discovered and the wrong-doer would be discharged.

THE LABOR.

The law requires that these convicts shall be "confined at hard labor," and the labor is hard; it is very hard; no one would suggest that it is cruel; and the best proof of this is found in the fact that any number of men in the vicinity and elsewhere, can be hired to do exactly the same labor side by side with the convicts for a dollar and a quarter and a dollar and a half a day.

THE FARE.

The fare is abundant in quantity, and is as follows: Good sound bread is issued twice every day except occasionally when fresh meat is substituted for it; good corn bread three times a day; syrup once a year; and, through the season, watermelons once a week. The Dade coal company has a large garden, or small farm it may be called, which affords a most copious supply of vegetables in great variety: last year it produced five thousand bushels of potatoes; at this time there are four acres in corn, and at the proper seasons furnishes cabbages, turnips, peas, beans, irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, etc., etc., in great abundance. These are allowed to the convicts without stint. The serving up of these various materials is not like that of a first-class hotel, or of a genteel family, it is true; of course it is rough; but the provisions are well cooked, and, on the whole, the fare is better than the great majority of the convicts are accustomed to, and better than they will be likely to have after they are discharged. Some, doubtless, have seen better days and better things; but if they have class-ed themselves with base convicts, they must expect to submit to the treatment and fare of convicts. We pity them, but can suggest no relief. The penitentiary is the penitentiary.

MEDICINE AND MORALS.

In case of sickness, medicine, medical attendance and nursing are provided. The death-rate is a little higher than it is in the general community. But it must be remembered that many of the convicts, though classed as able-bodied men, have injured themselves by dissipation and vicious habits; many of them are affected with syphilis in some of its forms on their arrival at the mines. The death of the same class of people would be greater if they were at liberty than the average of the community. Finally, it is not pretended that the penitentiary life is calculated to promote longevity. The disheartening prospect of ten or twenty years of confinement would shorten the life of almost any man. Under all the circumstances, the death-rate is lower than could be expected. Ministers of the gospel are allowed free access to the convicts, and divine service is held with them every Sunday. It is needless to say that labor is suspended on this day.

OUR OPINION.

As before stated we have no opinion to express as to the merits or demerits of our penitentiary system; nor have we anything to say about any branch of the penitentiary other than the one above described, because we know nothing about the others; but as to the penitentiary at the Dade coal mine we speak knowingly and advisedly. In our opinion the treatment of the prisoners at this place is humane, just and humane, and their general condition just what it ought to be. We see no point where we could suggest an improvement. We have seen other penitentiaries, but have never seen one which we think would compare favorably with this; and we doubt whether there is a better one in the world. Somehow or other it always seems to happen in these latter days that whenever we say anything favorable of anything, (that is, of anything near home), there is a certain class of people who think that we are mistaken—that is the expression used for euphony—mistaken. Well! The facts in this case can be easily ascertained, and if we have misrepresented them, our mistake can be easily exposed. This risk, if risk it may be called, we cheerfully take.

But we close with the declaration, that any statement which contradicts anything of importance that we have said, may be classed with the reports of Bishop Haven.

SANS ARMS, SANS LEGS.

Passage of the Bill to Furnish Limbs to Maimed Confederates.

The following bill introduced by Hon. H. G. Wright, of Richmond, passed the senate yesterday, and will become a law on signature of the governor. We call attention to a communication in another column pointing out a defect in the bill. The bill should be reconsidered this morning, and the correction made, as we have many worthy citizens in our